What Jobs For Peacetime? (p. 11)

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

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The Nation's Business

Ex-crooks Licensed To Peddle Stock

Continued failure of the Ontario Securities Commission to give adequate administration in the field of security selling has become a public scandal.

At a time like the present, when so many Canadians, inexperienced either in investment or in the wiles of stock vultures, have bank deposits, victory bonds and war savings certificates out of which they can so easily be coaxed, it is a national tragedy that the Ontario Government should take such a lax view of what constitutes decent stock selling operations and of what kind of business record makes a man a suitable agent for handling other people's money.

Because Ontario stock operators range far and wide, all Canada suffers from administrative weakness in this one province. Because of stock depredations outside Canada, all Canadian business suffers.

Here are a few facts about some of the people to which the Ontario Securities Commission in recent months has given licenses to sell stock:

New Broker, Mr. "A"—Served part of two-year penitentiary term about 10 years ago after conviction in a western Canada city. Charges were: conspiracy (two charges), arson (one charge), and false pretenses (five charges).

Stock Salesman, Mr. "B"—Sentenced to three years in penitentiary following conviction in an Ontario town on conspiracy to defraud.

New Stock Salesman, Mr. "C"—In 1941 was forced to make restitution of $400 by a Canadian court and placed on suspended sentence. He had previously been fined with costs for selling stocks in a manner contrary to regulations of the Ontario Securities Act.

New Stock Salesman, Mr. "D"—A confederate of Mr. "C," also ordered to give restitution and put on suspended sentence. Involved in above conviction for illegal selling of stocks.

New Stock Salesman, Mr. "E"—Pleaded guilty in an Ontario court a few years ago to wrongfully receiving securities. He had to make restitution and was given suspended sentence.

New Stock Salesman, Mr. "F"—Convicted in the United States of fraud in connection with security selling. Later charged in a Canadian court with obtaining money by false pretenses but not convicted.

These are among people recently admitted by the Ontario administration to the business of stock selling.

PREMIER DREW SHOULD ACT NOW

Not only did the Drew Government fail to take aggressive action to clean up the situation existing when it took office in August, 1944, but it is showing no inclination to prevent continuation of that situation.

A gesture in the direction of improvement was made with appointment of the Ontario Mining Commission.

Declaring bluntly that "fraudulent practice in the sale of securities has reached serious proportions," the Commission report stated:

"Evidence before the Commissioners indicates that, in the main, prevention of fraudulent practices in sale of securities could best be achieved through . . . personal integrity and financial responsibility of those engaged in the business of selling securities to the public."

In the preliminary report of the commission, a similar view was expressed. There it was also stated that cleaning up the securities situation in Ontario need not await formulation of new legislation; that the present Act provided plenty of power for it.

Of that there is no doubt whatever. For an administration willing and anxious to do a proper job, present powers are very ample.

Stock exchanges, investment dealers, officials of the National War Finance Committee, mining interests, newspapers and others have for a long time, protested about the situation which Ontario officialdom permits and, by its registrations, foments. Cleaning up this matter is urgent.

Since his associates have shown so little willingness to act, it is high time that Premier Drew himself gave some attention to this matter.

As a former Ontario Securities Commissioner, Mr. Drew should understand how to use the powers of the present legislation. He should know the poisonous consequences of not doing so. He should be able to spot that particular species of low animal life which Ontario can and must keep out of its business community.

• • •

WHAT IS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE?

What is the private enterprise system?

Leading businessmen of 38 nations devoted daily conferences to the question at the International Business Conference at Rye, N.Y. They studied the system, appraised its capacity to meet the needs of the world's masses of people.

This is part of what that group said in its final report:

"Private enterprise is the right of the citizen as an individual or jointly with others to set up in business for himself, venture his personal efforts and capital; to own, use and risk the mechanical and other means of production. The reward of success is not only profit but increased employment and prosperity for all. The penalty of failure is not only the loss of what has been ventured but also the loss of employment with consequent injury to the general economy. Nothing else than this can provide the incentive to that initiative and energy upon which economic progess is built. The processes of exploration, research, invention and experiment are all characteristic of free private enterprise.

"The consensus of the section is that the private enterprise system is the best known means of bringing about effective world prosperity and employment, of securing and maintaining world peace, thereby assuring a higher standard of living for all peoples."

To this end, the delegates of the 38 nations working on this particular subject at Rye urged that governments recognize and adhere to the principles of private enterprise which were defined as follows:

Equality of opportunity.

Equality under law.

Reward for initiative.

Privilege for thrift.

A tax structure that encourages incentive and risk.

Restriction of monopoly.

Abstinence of government from competition with private business.

Freedom of production and sale.

Equitable distribution of profits with consumers' and labor's interest safeguarded to the end that more and more things may be supplied to more and more people, thereby producing maximum employment at the highest possible level of wages.

Government under law that will provide encouragement to business through provision of an economic atmosphere in accord with the above principles.

Aluminium Starts on Conversion

Regearing Setup for Postwar Marketing Struggle — Plant Expansion Written Off

By DWIGHT MOODY

MONTREAL—The changed situation of Aluminum Co. of Canada, as regards its shipments to Britain, has made uncertain the earnings prospects of the parent company, Aluminium, Ltd., over the next year.

Early this year, Aluminum Co. of Canada was operating at 100% of expanded capacity, or at rate of 1,100 million lb. of aluminum a year. Present productive capacity is six times the total of 1939, twelve times the capacity of 1936 (when buying of aluminum for armament started).

In view of its increasing stockpile and in anticipation of curtailed buying from the United States, the company started to reduce output last spring. By early September, following an announcement of the United States Government that it was deferring acceptance under its contract of 250 million lb. of aluminum from the Canadian company (about one year's deliveries), operations were down to 75% of capacity. Newly announced curtailed deliveries to the United Kingdom mean a reduction in plant activity to perhaps 35% of maximum capacity (or less) for an indefinite period.

1944 Earnings Affected

Earlier this year, it was estimated by The Financial Post that, with the plants operating at maximum capacity, about 60% of revenues were going to "special depreciation" (at annual rate of $68 millions). It also was figured that next year, with war expansion write-offs ("special depreciation") completed, and if plants were still operating at capacity, about 60% of total revenues would be going to the Dominion Government as excess profits tax. In other words, next year operations could drop to 40% of capacity without impairing the company's ability to earn its present dividend rate.

Recent sharp curtailment in Canadian operations will affect 1944 earnings. For the first half of the year, the company reported profits of $7.33 a share on common, after deducting $34 millions for "special depreciation," but for the final half of the year it would appear unlikely the company will be able to show much profit, additional, after "special depreciation."

Britain to Need Ingots

The outlook for 1945 depends on British buying. So long as Britain is short of Canadian dollars, she must confine her purchases of aluminum to immediate war needs—and at the moment she has a large stockpile.

Britain has, however, very limited facilities for smelting aluminum ingots—has depended on Canada—though she has plenty of semi-fabricating and fabricating plants, mostly developed during the war. Her smelting facilities are high cost, generally, as compared with Canada's, and part of Britain's smelting facilities are already closed down.

Employment will be a major problem in Britain after the war, and it

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Photo: Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Three key members of Canada's delegation to the International Air Conference at Chicago are Hon. C. D. Howe; Herbert J. Symington and J. A. Wilson. Mr. Howe heads the delegation in his capacity as minister in charge of Civil Air Services. Active leadership of the delegation is taken during Mr. Howe's absence by Mr. Symington, president of Trans-Canada Air Lines. J. A. Wilson is Canada's widely-known, long-standing Director of Civil Aviation who has taken a leading part in technical discussions.

Air Control Gets Setback

Draft Convention Had Its Teeth Pulled at London

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA—British unwillingness to move very far from the original stated position, and equal determination on the part of the United States to go almost no distance toward a regulatory authority are credited with the virtual collapse of compromise plans for setting up at Chicago of an international air authority.

The "partial" convention which finally came out of a 10-day huddle between the A-B-C powers (America, Britain and Canada) proved a highly disappointing document. As originally agreed upon by the nine-man delegation late last week, it had considerable strength and character to it. By the time the British Government in London got finished with it, there was very little left of the draft.

Two Canadian Features

In at least two respects the document did show marks of Canadian draftsmanship. These two features were:

(1) A provision that fares and rates for international air travel should be settled in the first place by operators themselves rather than by an international authority.

(The original Canadian proposals and the British White Paper would have had rates established by the international authority. Now. the authority will have power only to review rates in case of disagreement or objection by individual countries or interested parties.)

(2) Adoption of the Canadian proposal that membership on the executive air council shall be determined so as to include representation of nations "which contribute most to the development of international aviation." (This represents an important victory for the Canadian principle of "functional representation" in international collaboration. The U. S. plan of council membership would have given only two permanent seats to the British Commonwealth (including Great Britain) as against two full seats for U. S. and two for Russia. Now Canada is virtually assured a place on the executive council.)

However, the proposed authority has considerably watered down the original Canadian proposals in respect of fares. True, fares, as suggested by Canada, are to be set in the first instance by conferences of operators. However the authority of the International body to review or change those rates once established is so mild and full of special provisos as to render the control feature meaningless.

As matters now stand at Chicago, the conference seems likely to approve:

(a) An interim international council which would do a "fill in" job pending the setting up of a permanent international air authority. (Canada amended her original draft plan to provide scope for such an authority and to permit wide latitude in civil transport matters pending creation of the permanent body.)

(b) A permanent authority which would have to be ratified by individual nations and may take up to three years to get in operation.

(c) A large measure of agreement on detailed specifications for airworthiness, "rules of the air" and other technical matters having to do with air navigation.

Details Deferred

Although final agreement on the vast amount of detail involved in these navigation questions will not be possible at Chicago it is expected that broad principles and a great amount of spade work will have been accomplished—enough to permit final okay by all participating nations during 1945.

It now appears that Chicago will have little time left for detailed discussion of specific international airway routes. This means a considerable disappointment to the United States. As originally planned, the conference (according to U. S. ideas) was to have devoted most of its energies to discussion of actual postwar routes.

British and Canadian representatives objected very strongly to such a procedure. They argued that the first job of the conference was to agree on the general principles of international control.

Industry Manpower Need Gradually Being Filled

Not Expected That Draftees Will Be Needed By Industry in View of Coming Cutbacks and Demobilization

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA—Raising of the reinforcement issue in Canada has slowed down to a walk the Government's earlier policy of placing draftees in industrial and other essential employment, The Financial Post is informed.

Under an order-in-council passed fairly recently, the Minister of Labor has authority to request "zombie" troops for use in essential industry and occupations. It has been anticipated that as many as 10,000 might have been available this winter for forestry and other essential occupations.

Because of the fear that use of such troops at the present time would be disturbing to plant or community morale, no action has been taken to implement these plans.

700 Now at Work

At present there are possibly 700 draftee troops working at special industrial employment in Canada. Most of these are on track maintenance or working in connection with hospital construction. Some are on farm duty.

Manpower troubles so far as munitions and other essential jobs are concerned are little changed from recent months. It is estimated that the earlier cutback in various "surplus" types of munitions and war goods has thrown about 20,000 persons on the labor market. Many of these have been absorbed directly in "civilian" plants despite efforts of NSS officials to channel them into essential jobs. It is reported that the shell program which now rates top priority could use an additional 15,000 workers if they could be found—chiefly in Ontario plants.

Woods operations are estimated to be better off by some 10,000 workers than at this time last year.

Fill Requirements

It is estimated that at the present rate of demand there should be no great difficulty filling all essential requirements this winter. By April the flow of Air Force "reserve" troops into the stream of workers, plus cutbacks in munitions program by that date, is expected to provide adequate labor for all spring and summer needs.

It is estimated that by the time Stage II (the Pacific war) arrives, the cutback in munitions workers will amount to about 250,000. This cutback is expected to take place during the first quarter of Stage II.

At the moment, a more or less open order has been placed on munitions production for Stage I. The present approximate and tentative date for closing of Stage I is put at about July of next year. In recent weeks this has been gradually moved ahead from earlier estimates which at one time placed cancellations for Stage I at or about the beginning of October, 1944.

Launch Probe On Tax Snags

Annuities, Corporation Surpluses to be Studied by Ives Commission

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA—William C. Ives who retired just three months ago as Chief Justice of Alberta's Supreme Court at age 70, has come to Ottawa to do two important jobs for the Government.

He has been named chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Wartime Salaries Control Order to succeed Mr. Justice Hyndman.

As well, he has been named chairman of the special commission named last week to study:

(1) the whole incidence of taxation in respect to annuity payments.

(2) the taxation of earned surplus of private corporations.

Mr. Ives' two assisting commissioners will be Dr. D. A. MacGibbon of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, and M. W. Mackenzie, Montreal, accountant who resigned recently as deputy chairman of the WPTB.

The appointment of such a commission was forecast in the Ilsley budget speech on June 26, emphasis is laid on the possible adverse effect of present policy in respect to taxation of private corporations. [sic order] In the order-in-council appointing the two commissioners,

Pools to Urge Cancellation Of All Corporation Taxes?

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—One of the interesting features of the recent meeting of Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers, Ltd. (the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool) was an address by W. J. Parker, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators. He dealt with the current controversy over liability of the wheat pool organization, and of co-operatives generally, to taxation on income.

He is reported by the Western Producer, organ of Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers, as "declaring the need for a complete overhaul of the proposed federal basis of income taxation on co-operatives," and as contending that "the present policy was based on an antiquated theory of taxation, and resulted in inequitable double taxation of a single income." Objecting to efforts of the Northwest Line Elevators Association to have the Wheat Pools taxed as corporations he "suggested that they would be making a better contribution to solution of the problem if they recommend overhauling of the tax basis with a view to eliminating double tax on single incomes."

The report of Mr. Parker's address has aroused a great deal of interest in Winnipeg, suggesting as it does, that the line to be taken by the Wheat Pools before the forthcoming Royal Commission may not be simply the advocacy of tax exemption for co-operatives as such, which would give them a discriminatory advantage so long as corporations generally are taxed, but possibly the exemption of corporations from income taxes, to the extent at least that they pay dividends.

Reconstruction Dept. Names Expected Soon

Carmichael, Mackenzie, Mackintosh, Godsoe Likely Key Men in New Government Department; May Mean New Organization Pattern

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA — A number of major appointments within the newly-constituted Department of Reconstruction should shortly be announced. These appointments include:

Harry J. Carmichael—Director of Industrial Reconversion.

Dean C. J. Mackenzie—Director of Research and Development.

Dr. W. A. Mackintosh—Director of Economic Research.

J. Gerald Godsoe — Director of Controls.

Other appointments are also pending. They will probably include: a fulltime official to co-ordinate housing responsibility as it falls within the scope and authority of the department; a fulltime official to co-ordinate reconstruction public works. These men will probably be constituted also as a sort of planning and advisory committee on reconstruction, centring round the Minister and Deputy.

The titles shown above are tentative in some cases. What is determined, however, is that these men are being given a definite responsibility within the new ministry for important phases of reconversion and reconstruction. The deputy minister of the department (pro tem.) is R. A. C. Henry.

New Economic Pattern

Of equal, if not greater importance, Ottawa observers see in the new administration, a pattern almost certain to become permanent in Canadian economic life.

Though, by statute, the new Department of Reconstruction is cited as having only a temporary life, it is thought there will now develop a permanent federal bureau for planning and developing the economic life of the nation.

Most of the men named above are men who will be at Ottawa only "for the duration." But the pattern of a federal economic planning organization which they create is expected to last more or less permanently.

It may be recalled that earlier in the war, strong pressure was brought on the government to set up a permanent ministry of Economic Warfare. It was argued that price control and a number of other important economic functions for which the government was responsible in fighting total war, might better be centred under one strong and separate ministry instead of being centred either in the Department of Finance or in other departments of government.

Nothing came of this suggestion. Such economic planning as was done centred largely in and about the Finance Department with Dr. W. C. Clark holding the dual key role of Deputy Minister of Finance and chairman of the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy. To this latter committee, in recent years, has been referred most if not all the major economic proposals which have required study and action by Ottawa.

It is considered significant that the vice-chairman of this committee (Dr. W. A. Mackintosh) has now moved over from the Department of Finance into a fulltime responsibility for economic research and planning in the Department of Reconstruction.

Individual Subscribers Outpace Special Names

Seventh Loan Raises Share of Small Lender to Over Half of Total Subscribed — Payroll Subscriptions 20% Higher Than Sixth Loan

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA—Canada's seventh victory loan made history in more ways than one:

1. It rolled up an all-time record of something better than $1.5 billions of cash subscriptions.

2. Subscriptions from individuals exceeded, for the first time in loan history, the amount subscribed by special names.

3. Payroll subscriptions are expected to run about 20% higher than in the sixth loan; should touch $235 millions compared with $195 millions last May.

4. Number of individual subscriptions should run well over 3¼ millions, compared with little more than 3 millions in each of the two previous loans.

5. Average subscriptions to the loan is about $397, compared with $366 in the sixth.

Rural Sales Jump

6. Rural sales for the seventh loan were sharply higher. An example: Saskatchewan upped its purchases 37.5% over last May.

Here, in brief, are some of the statistical highlights of the seventh loan as prepared from the latest available returns:

Cash Subscriptions to Canada's Seven Victory Loans
(In millions of dollars)

	Special Names	Payroll	Total* Individuals	Grand Total
1st loan	456.8	31‡	279.5	736.3
2nd loan	508.9	65.9	336.5	845.4
3rd loan	616.2	93.8	374.6	990.8
4th loan	778.8	144.0	529.6	1,308.5
5th loan	779.6	183.0	603.7	1,383.3
6th loan	763.9	195.3	643.7	1,407.6
7th loan	750.0†	222.8†	750.1†	1,500.1†

‡Estimated. †Incomplete. *Includes payroll and general canvass (not shown separately).

Out of this impressive record of achievement, loan officials consider it pretty significant that individual subscriptions have, for the first time, topped the record of sales to corporations, institutions and "special" names.

Example for U. S.

When Canada launched its first victory loan, the amount subscribed by "special names" (the big corporate, institutional and personal subscriptions) was $456.8 millions. In the same loan, individuals subscribed only $279.5 millions. This meant that only about $37, out of each $100 subscribed, was coming from the "man in the street."

Today, out of an estimated $1.5 billions, a little more than half (about $760 millions when final returns are complete) will come from individuals.

The importance of this achievement may be measured by the fact that in U. S. sixth victory loans campaign which starts this week, the national objective, from all individuals, is still back at the figure of Canada's first loan—about $37 for every $100 of sales.

The figure of gains made by the payroll division of the loan sales forces are impressive. Back in the second victory loan, when payroll subscriptions were getting organized on a country-wide scale, the total amount subscribed was but $66 millions from 820,000 persons. This represented about $80, on average, for each subscription.

In the seventh loan the average payroll subscription runs at better than $120. Coverage has been extended to nearly 1,900,000 applications and the over-all subscription will probably reach or exceed $235 millions.

Compared with the sixth loan, the average payroll subscription is up by more than $13 per application and the over-all collections are higher by 20%. Number of applications is up by 7%.

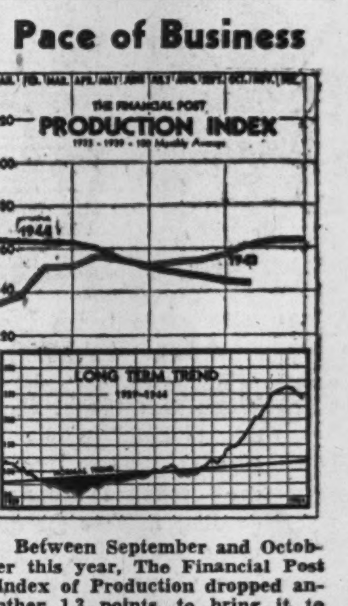
Here are comparative figures for number of applications by individuals in the seven campaigns.

Number of Individual Applications‡ For Canadian Victory Loans

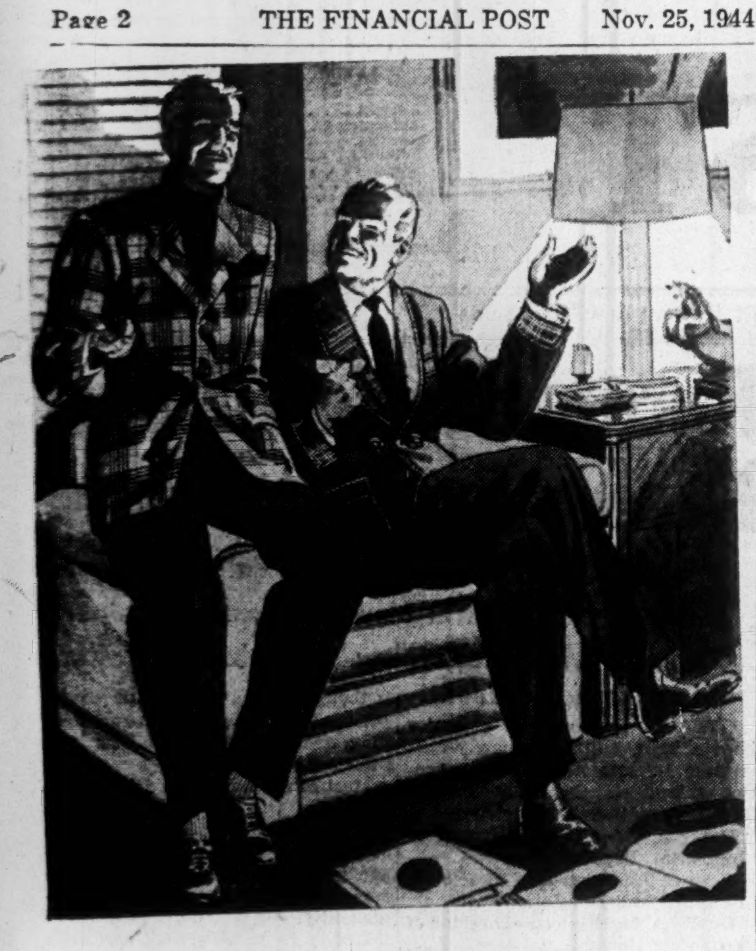
	Payroll	General Canvass	Total for Individuals
1st loan	380,000	539,700	919,700
2nd loan	819,700	854,100	1,673,800
3rd loan	1,138,700	894,200	2,032,800
4th loan	1,521,400	1,140,300	2,661,800
5th loan	1,788,500	1,212,700	3,001,200
6th loan	1,856,900	1,213,700	3,070,600
7th loan	1,847,200*	1,326,500*	3,173,700*

‡Exclusive of special names. *Incomplete. At the corresponding date the incomplete returns for the 6th loan were as follows: payroll, 1,724,000; general canvass, 1,214,700; total number of individual applications, 2,939,500.

Pace of Business



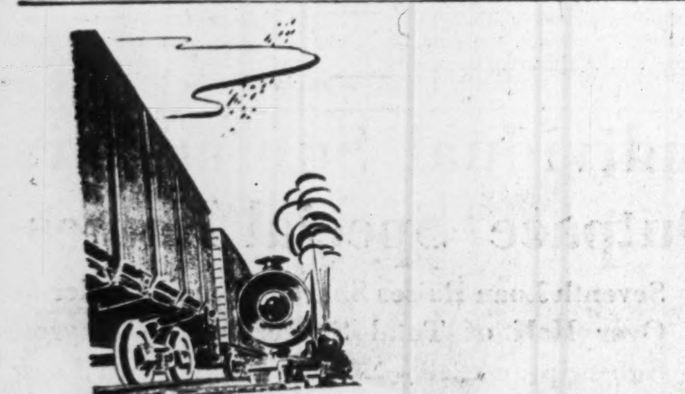
Between September and October this year, The Financial Post Index of Production dropped another 1.3 points, to bring it to 245.0 or 6.7% below the level for Oct., 1943. This continued the downward trend which began early this year after production reached in February an all-time high of 264.1. Production shifts, manpower shortage, inability to replace and renew capital equipment, have helped to press downward on the index, which may resume its climb as the reconversion picture clears and manpower and materials again become available; and which is still 145% higher than it was before the war.



EVENINGS AT HOME . . .

Whether you settle down with your favourite recordings, a good book or 'pipe of peace' . . . fundamentals are easy clothes. Suggested are . . . sport coat and odd trousers . . . a smoking jacket, slacks and slippers or any combination of these. Eaton men's shops have a very tasteful selection of such outfits in a versatile array of colour and fabric . . . ready for Christmas shopping.

EATON'S



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If you are short-staffed and jobs must be done in record time . . . specify non-stop Script Mimeo Bond. It comes in buff, green, blue, white or pink from your Provincial Paper dealer.

Script MIMEO BOND
A PROVINCIAL PAPER

CANADA BUILDS . . . AND PAINTS

On Wings of Victory

When war taught Canada to build planes — trainers, fighters, bombers — problems arose regarding finishes for airplane bodies and wings, "the wings of victory." International came forward with "TITANINE," already perfect through long years of scientific research, tested and proved by the Canadian and British Governments, available in adequate volume through the production facilities of a world-wide organization.

The Army-Navy "E" Burgee has been awarded to Titanine Inc. by the U. S. War Department in recognition of especially meritorious production and quality of "TITANINE" aircraft finishes.

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Giant Drilling Clicks Again

Cut New Rich Sections — to Raise $1.8 Millions by Rights at $5

At a point 1,500 ft. north of where hole S-163 returned 0.5 oz. gold across 32 ft. at the north end of an 800-ft. length of fine ore grade intersections, Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines has secured impressive new values in hole S-172 in what appears to be an extension of the Dadson shear.

Results in hole No. S-172 as wired to Toronto are as follows:

	Core length	—Assay— Uncut	Cut
Footage:	ft.	oz.	oz.
70-117.8	47.8	.48	.276
289-336	47.0	.48	.33

It is not known yet whether two ore bodies are likely to be secured following indications in this hole. A possibility, with the similarity of width and grade of intersections, is that due to a fault or throw the same ore section has been picked up twice.

A hole, S-170 200 ft. to the south of hole S-172, returned 0.19 oz. uncut or 0.18 oz. cut over 47 ft. One drill is at present working to fill in the 1,300-ft. gap between S-163 and S-170 with holes so far completed indicating relatively low values in this section of the shear.

According to plan, the second drill would be moved 200 ft. north of S-172 and it is expected that the new hole will test the northerly extension of the intersections secured in S-172. As soon as the section between S-163 and S-170 is drilled out, the other drill is to be moved to the north to extend the testing in this new north sector.

Announcing

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

Royal Trust Co.—W. A. Mather appointed member of Winnipeg advisory board.

External Affairs—Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Ambassador to Belgium, Minister to Luxembourg; H. L. Keenleyside, Ambassador to Mexico.

University of Toronto—Dr. H. J. Cody, chancellor.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—E. G. Burton, Robert H. Reid, S. M. Wedd, directors.

Export Credits Insurance Corp.—H. L. E. Priestman, chief executive officer.

Montreal Cottons Ltd.—Lieut.-Col. W. G. E. Aird, vice-president.

Co-operative Enterprises Commission—Justice Errol McDougall, chairman; members, G. A. Elliott, Jean Marie Nadeau, B. N. Arnason, J. J. Vaughan.

Annuities Commission — William C. Ives, chairman; Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, M. W. Mackenzie, members.

Ernest Martin Overseas Ltd.—Dr. Ernest Martin, president.

Dept. M. & S.—Contract Settlement Board, W. F. Williams, chairman; Charles Gavsie, W. D. Low, members.

Canadian Club—A. R. MacDougall, Vancouver, president.

Bank of Nova Scotia—Robert L. Dales, manager, main Toronto branch; Allan L. Woodrow, supervisor of branches.

Toronto General Trusts Corp.—C. C. Calvin, a director.

Ingram & Bell Ltd.—W. E. Eagles, general sales manager.

North American Life Assurance Co.—Collin B. Mooney, branch manager, Toronto Bloor Agency.

Canadian General Electric Co.—I. I. Sylvester, transportation specialist, Montreal office.

McKim Advertising Ltd. — R. J. Dunlevy, account executive.

Dept. M. & S.—E. C. Grundy, associate financial advisor.

United Farmers Urge Co-op. Bank

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Stimulus given the co-operative movement by the new CCF Government and the recent special legislative session was reflected in the annual meeting at Saskatoon of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section.

The UFC, left-wing farmers' organization with 23,000 members, urged organization of a co-operative bank of $50 millions capital. Shares of $500 would be sold to farmers.

Sentiment expressed was that the time had come to expand co-operative ownership of flour mills, coal mines, timber concessions, oil wells, packing plants and other manufacturing activities. It was felt that at least 50% of prairie farmers would subscribe.

Port Royal Pulp Mill Is In Operation Again

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—The Port Royal Pulp & Paper Co. announces resumption of operations of its mill at the mouth of the Saint John river, New Brunswick. The mill was shut down a month ago due to the low water level in Spruce Lake. Since the mill was closed, on Oct. 17, the lake level has risen three feet owing in part to release into Spruce Lake of water stored in Menzies Lake.

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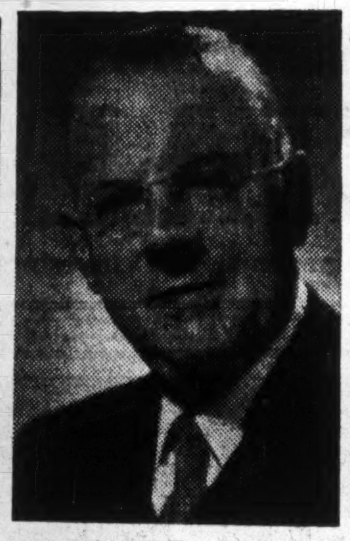
East Sullivan	19	Regina Y'knife	19
Giant Y'knife	18	Sigma	18
Headway R. L.	2	Shell Oil	18
Hugh Malartic	19	Sherritt Gordon	18
Lavalie Mines	19	Smelter Gold	19
Leitch	19	Starlight	18
Louvicourt	19	Waite Amulet	19
Nortyne Gold	19		



FIRST PRESIDENT

Bacon Brodie, Toronto, is first president of the newly formed League of Canadian Advertising and Sales Clubs which, at its recent inaugural meeting, changed its name to the Canadian Advertising & Sales Federation. Mr. Brodie is with Southam Press.

Tax Enquiry Group Named

Will Study Position, Methods, Dividends, of Co-ops and Competitors

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA — Responsibility for what would, in the public interest "constitute a just, fair and equitable basis for the application of income tax and EPT on co-operatives" was given last week to a special commission headed by Mr. Justice Errol McDougall, Montreal.

Other members of the Commission are Prof. G. A. Elliott of the University of Alberta; J. M. Nadeau, lawyer and part-time lecturer in economics at the University of Montreal; B. N. Arnason, deputy minister of the Department of Co-operation and Co-operatives Development, Saskatchewan; and J. J. Vaughan, Toronto. Mr. Vaughan is a former vice-president of T. Eaton Co.

Scope Defined

Under PC 8725, the order-in-council setting up the Commission, the enquiry is to ascertain:

(a) The present position of co-operatives in the matter of the application thereto of the Income War Tax Act and The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, and

(b) The organization and business methods and operations of the said co-operatives as well as any other matters relevant to the question of the application of income and profits tax measures thereto, and

(c) The comparative position in relation to taxation under the said Acts of persons engaged in any line of business in direct competition with co-operatives.

The order specifically names "patronage dividends" as one of the questions to be studied in the light of present tax laws.

Exporters' Group Plans Convention

Canada's Future Trade Keynote of Dec. 1 Conference at Toronto

The first annual convention of the Canadian Exporters' Association is to be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on Dec. 1, 1944. The theme of this conference on foreign trade is, "Selling Tomorrow's Production." Mr. James A. Duncan, president, Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., is the guest speaker at the luncheon. The title of his address is, "The Changed Factors in World Trade." Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce, will address the annual dinner, and has chosen as his subject: "Building Canada's Trade."

The Canadian Exporters' Association Forum will be held in the afternoon, and will be open to anyone interested in the development of Canada's foreign trade. There will be a panel of businessmen and Government officials who are outstanding authorities in their respective fields.

Aluminium Starts On Reconversion

(Continued from page 1)

would appear logical that she will want to keep her war plants, including aluminum fabricating plants, active. Canada's extensive aluminum smelters (fabricating facilities are relatively unimportant) can make aluminum at lower cost than anywhere else. This suggests, from the longer term standpoint at any rate, substantial future demand for Canadian aluminum ingots in the British market—provided arrangements for payment can be worked out.

The immediate future is more obscure. Not only is the near-term marketing outlook uncertain, but return of the business to a commercial basis will involve changes in costs. The end of emergency war deliveries, where costs are sacrificed to speed, may permit reduction of expenses in some directions. On the other hand, there will be increased outlays necessary for the development of large research and sales staffs.

Post War Business

RED DEER, ALBERTA

with its 4000 people in the centre of the best mixed farming district in Western Canada offers central trackage, two railways, city water, light and power and all-weather highways north, east, south and west. A splendid distribution point. Write

Industrial Committee,
Red Deer Board of Trade,
Red Deer, Alberta

Sask. Wheatmen Ready to Enter Manufacturing

Co-op. Producers Ltd. Orders Plans For First of Saskatoon Factories

From Our Own Correspondent

Regina—Culmination of two years of planning, a $2.5 millions building program for industrial utilization of farm products is announced by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers Ltd. (formerly the wheat pool). Development will be at Saskatoon where the co-operative has acquired a 21-acre site in the city's industrial section. The announcement came during the annual meeting here.

In no way connected with the CCF Government's plans for industrial co-operative development, announced at the recent special legislative session, the Saskatchewan Producers' venture was first planned 19 months before the election last June which put the CCF into power.

Big Building Program

First step in the long range program is the immediate start by the C. D. Howe Co., consulting engineers, Port Arthur, on plans and specifications for a two-expeller vegetable oil processing plant capable of processing 1,000 bushels of flax seed daily; also handle sunflower seeds or Argentine rape. Construction work is scheduled to begin March 15, 1945.

In addition to the vegetable oil plant, the program calls for later construction of the following:

Glycol production plant, handling 2,000 bushels of wheat daily, and using the National Research Council process.

Flour mill.

Grain handling and storage facilities to handle flax, besides wheat and other grains.

Starch factory to utilize wheat and other grains; part would be used for glucose production.

Adequate warehouses.

Feed mixing plant to manufacture by-products of these plants into livestock feeds.

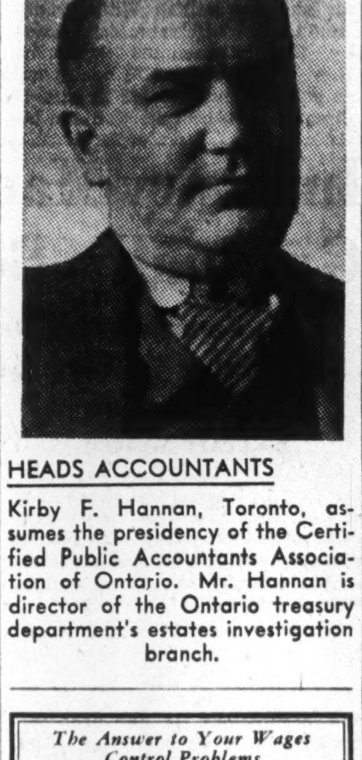
No Power Alcohol

Plans for the industrial program were started two years ago. First investigation was made into industrial utilization of wheat to make power alcohol. When it was decided that this was not a sound economicial proposition, studies moved into other fields. Data was obtained from the National Research Council at Ottawa the research Council at Ottawa, the re-agriculture department at Peoria, Ill., and the co-operative wheat growers starch plant at Wenatchee, Washington, as well as private research laboratories.

Annual report of the organization showed a present membership of 100,000. Current assets were given as $64,799,185 and current liabilities as $44,604,455.

An all time record for grain deliveries was recorded for the 1943-44 crop years (ending July 31, 1944) with 140,759,410 bushels of grain, an increase of 32,000,000 over the previous crop year. The co-operative now operates 1,125 elevators.

The Saskatchewan Pool Terminals Ltd. for the 1943-44 crop year handled 102,613,167 bushels, an increase of 53,000,000 bushels.



HEADS ACCOUNTANTS

Kirby F. Hannan, Toronto, assumes the presidency of the Certified Public Accountants Association of Ontario. Mr. Hannan is director of the Ontario treasury department's estates investigation branch.

The Answer to Your Wages Control Problems

NATIONAL WAGES ORDERS and DECISIONS

(Complete Consolidation of P.C. 9384 and Amendments)

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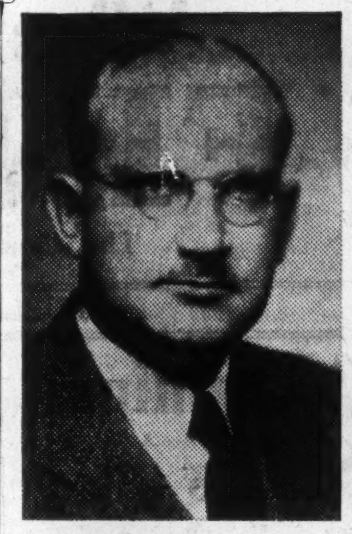

APPOINTED

Robert H. Reid becomes a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He is managing director of the London Life Insurance Co.

How. Smith Plastic Unit Starts Soon

Despite Construction Delays, New Plant Is Nearly Completed — Paper Mills Busy

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Although there has been some work delay, due to difficulties in getting necessary construction materials, the new plastics product plant of Howard Smith Paper Mills will be in commercial production within another two months, and possibly before the end of the year.

The new plant will be the first of its type operated by a pulp and paper company. Plastics sheets, designed to replace metal for certain purposes, are to be made from chemicals derived from lignin—the sulphite liquor that previously has been discarded, to pollute streams.

Plans are already laid for future expansion of production, at such time as conditions warrant. Initial output, however, will be on a limited basis only.

Operations at the company's pulp and paper plants continue on a 24-hour capacity basis. Worker supply and efficiency are still the major problems. Demand, overseas and domestic, for the company's products continues in excess of output.

Operating profits for the current year will be reduced somewhat, due to the continued squeeze between rising costs and ceiling prices. Upward trend in costs has continued in this final quarter of the year. Retainable earnings available for dividends may show little change from 1943, however, under present tax regulations. Last year, the company reported earnings of $1.68 a share on common after all charges, including $82,889 refundable EPT.

Headway Secures Values to East

In a trench across the eastward projection of its ore zone 200 ft. from the original showing, Headway Red Lake Gold Mines has again picked up ore values.

Assays returned are as follows: 77 cents across 2.5 ft.; 77 cents across 2.5 ft. (for next session); $17.32 across 4.0 ft.; $12.32 across 4.0 ft.; and $8.48 across 4 ft.

These assays are stated to indicate an ore width of about 12 ft. running better than $12 to the ton in this sector.

Manufacturers:

Are You Starting To Plan For Your Post-War Future?

You may have paused for a moment, in the midst of your war production, to ask: *"What are my post-war problems likely to be?"*

We, too, are giving thought to such problems and are making preliminary estimates of our customers' probable requirements in peace-time after victory.

You may think the time has arrived to discuss such matters with your banker. If so, we shall be glad to have you come in and talk with us.

BANK OF MONTREAL
FOUNDED IN 1817

A 213

Government of the Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEBENTURES WHICH MATURED JUNE 1, 1937

The Province of Alberta will pay interest to **bona fide** holders of debentures of the above issue, at the rate of two and one-quarter per cent per annum, in respect of the half-year ending December 1, 1944, being the sum of $11.25 for each $1,000 denomination.

Holders will be paid interest as above, on presentation of their debenture or debentures for notation thereon of such payment of interest at any branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in the Dominion of Canada, or at the Bank of The Manhattan Company, in the City of New York, in the United States of America. Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership certificate required by the Dominion Government as in the case of coupons.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of November, 1944.

(Sgd.) E. C. MANNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

(Taken from The Alberta Gazette of November 15, 1944.

Government of the Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEBENTURES WHICH MATURED JUNE 1, 1938

The Province of Alberta will pay interest to **bona fide** holders of debentures of the above issue, at the rate of two per cent per annum, in respect of the half-year ending December 1, 1944, being the sum of $4.87 for each £100:0:0 denomination in Canada or £1:0:0 per £100:0:0 denomination in London, England.

Holders will be paid interest as above, on presentation of their debenture or debentures for notation thereon of such payment of interest at any branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in the Dominion of Canada, or at Lloyds Bank Ltd., London, England. Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership certificate required by the Dominion Government as in the case of coupons.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of November, 1944.

(Sgd.) E. C. MANNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

(Taken from The Alberta Gazette of November 15, 1944).

Government of the Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEBENTURES WHICH MATURED JUNE 1, 1939

The Province of Alberta will pay interest to **bona fide** holders of debentures of the above issue, at the rate of two and one-half per cent per annum, in respect of the half year ending December 1, 1944 being at the rate of $12.50, $6.25 and $1.25 respectively for each $1,000, $500 and $100 denomination.

Holders will be paid interest as above, on presentation of their debenture or debentures for notation thereon of such payment of interest at any branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in the Dominion of Canada. Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership certificate required by the Dominion Government as in the case of coupons.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of November, 1944.

(Sgd.) E. C. MANNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

Government of the Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEBENTURES WHICH MATURED DECEMBER 1, 1941

The Province of Alberta will pay interest to **bona fide** holders of debentures of the above issue, at the rate of three per cent per annum, in respect of the half-year ending December 1, 1944 being the sum of $15.00 for each $1,000 denomination.

Holders will be paid interest as above, on presentation of their debenture or debentures for notation thereon of such payment of interest at any branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in the Dominion of Canada, or at the bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York in the United States of America. Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership certificate required by the Dominion Government as in the case of coupons.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of November, 1944.

(Sgd.) E. C. MANNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

(Taken from The Alberta Gazette of November 15, 1944)

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Simpson's

The Store for Men — Second Floor

How to Start Your Own Business

A Post Series of Articles on How to Succeed in "Small Business"

What Stocks Should I Carry?

Article VI

By ROSS BAXTER WILLIS

(R. B. Willis is acting head, Department of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario, and has been assistant director of WPTB's Management Service Division, a bureau whose chief job has been to assist the small businessman in solving wartime problems.)

(Copyright)

Your store's fundamental reason for existence is to serve the demands of its customers—whether those demands be for groceries, shoes, dresses, meals, automobiles, hardware or any other commodity or service. Moreover, the most precious asset you can acquire over the years — goodwill — is going to be established in proportion to the accuracy with which your merchandising program enables you "to have the right merchandise at the right time and at the right price."

As a merchant, your buying will be as important as your selling. It is not by accident that many department stores continue to call the managers of their various departments by the seemingly strange title "buyers."

Buying By the Barometer

Admittedly, buying for certain trades involves greater supposed problems than for others. The footwear dealer and the women's wear retailer may have to predict what fickle "Dame Fashion" is going to decree six months hence. But the butcher has to run the risk of weather changing the demand for particular cuts or kinds of meat; the hardware man may find his calculations altered radically by a new housing project in the vicinity of his store; even the successful restaurateur finds the gauging of public demand a most difficult undertaking.

Efficient buying for any type of retail establishment cannot be reduced to a single, simple formula. If it could, few merchants would ever fail. But there are common principles applicable to all trades regardless of the importance which fashion, turnover, seasonal demand, weather, etc., may play in any particular field.

If you plan to take over an existing business, your initial purchasing problems are going to be less than those of the genuine newcomer. You will have the experience of the previous business to guide you—in all likelihood, an actual stock be it good or bad—with which to commence. But, in many cases, you are going to be little ahead because of the almost complete absence of records and, in any event, your plans should be made as critically as if you were opening a brand new store.

Make Sure You Carry the Type of Goods Your Customers Want

For some years to come, the chief buying problems are likely to be created by changing kinds and prices of goods appearing on the market. This is going to require from most merchants extreme flexibility and adaptability as well as holding down inventory to make possible rapid acquisition of the new or better offerings.

Bear in mind, too, that your Federal permit to commence business provides no guarantee that goods will be available. You will be subject, so long as they remain in force, to the quota regulations and supply restrictions of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and other Government agencies.

With these qualifications, here are eight principles to guide you in planning your initial inventory and your later buying:

1. **Know your customers and their needs.** Before you commence operations and continuously thereafter attempt to ascertain who your customers are going to be and what their wants, tastes, and interests are. Think of consumer demand in terms of consumer satisfaction—you hope to be in business for a long time.

Knowing your customers is possibly the toughest assignment you have. How can it be done? Initially, by calling on some of them —it will pay dividends in goodwill—people like to be consulted. Thereafter, there are a number of methods, all with difficulties and some more effective than others. Keep track of the wants you can't fill, of the comments of customers in the store; talk to some of them on the street, etc. Customer surveys properly conducted may provide much useful information. Be ever on the lookout for developments and changes in the community—new housing developments, new industries, etc.

2. **Plan to develop a character for your store.** Decide at the outset what the outstanding characteristic of your merchandise and store is going to be—price, service, fashion, quality, etc.—and stick by it as far as possible. Don't plan simply to follow the crowd—as a newcomer you are expected to provide something distinctive.

Be consistent in that character and in buying for it. If yours is to be a high quality store, don't have one department of junk. If you plan to sell medium-priced dresses, don't carry extremely high-priced accessories or coats.

3. **Know all there is to know about the goods you plan to carry.** Find out where they are produced and how, what are their essential qualities and what are effective substitutes. Look at the problem in terms of consumer satisfaction—through the customer's eyes. You are his agent in reality.

Your trade papers, manufacturers and wholesalers can help you obtain this knowledge as well as factors affecting the supply of the commodity and its price. But it will take time on your part and persistence.

4. **Decide what lines you are going to carry and stick to them.** If you plan to be a service station operator, let someone else be the grocer or druggist for your area. You are going to be busy enough with your own problems.

Taking on someone else's lines can work both ways. He can decide to invade your field. Admittedly, changes in merchandising are coming in the future, but think sensibly before you plan to get out of your own backyard.

Personality Helps a Lot in Retailing

5. **Plan for rapid turnover in your buying.** It will reduce your investment in stock, cut markdowns, increase your rate of return on capital, keep your stock fresh, release money to take advantage of cash discounts and buying opportunities.

6. **Plan on a balanced assortment.** If you know your customers well and their preferences, you should be in a position to plan your buying so that you can concentrate on particular lines, colors, sizes, prices, etc.

A study in the United States some years ago disclosed that department stores did 75% of their business on any item in only three price lines. The other 25% was frequently done on 20 or 25 price lines.

Plan so that you will not be out of merchandise which is wanted or over-stocked with goods which sell slowly. Streamline your buying to streamline your inventory. It may involve studies of price ranges or price zoning particularly in the apparel field.

7. **Plan to be a good customer of a few suppliers.** It will result in better treatment for you on orders; better credit extension, better service, better balanced stocks and fewer duplications, and also reduce bookkeeping. In addition, you may expect much better information passed on to you by your suppliers—they are going to have a definite stake in your future.

8. **Buy as you would sell.** Ethics in buying are just as important as ethics in selling, as many retailers have discovered in periods of short supply. The traveller who calls on you may take up your time but he has something to offer in information, ideas, etc., as well as in goods.

Public relations extend not only to your customers but to your suppliers. A reputation for chiselling in purchasing, ill-treatment of travellers, etc. soon gets around.

In setting up your initial stock list all the items you feel should be included, with minimum amounts required. Check the list with several reputable suppliers and, if possible, fellow merchants. But adopt a most conservative view—it is going to be much easier to reorder than to have to stage a sale in the first few months. In establishing quantities, get some impression of relative turnover by commodities—it will not only facilitate your initial buying but as well provide a check against which to measure later performance.

Who could take Dad's place?

NOBODY. But his financial management of family affairs *can* be continued far into the future by the use of Trust Funds. The Crown Trust Company can capably continue his management of investments and financial provision for the family.

NOTE TO DADS: *Won't you come in and let us explain our qualifications as trustee?*

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NATIONAL STEEL CAR
Corporation Limited
BUILDERS OF TRANSPORT FOR CANADA

Vining Asks Trade Pacts To Aid Paper Industry

Suggests Agreements With Other Countries to Assure Stability of Supply and Distribution of Canadian Products

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Canada should undertake trade agreements with other countries, to assure stability of supply and distribution for Canadian pulp and paper products, Charles Vining, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada and chairman of the Joint Executive Board of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and the Newsprint Association, indicated in an address before the Advertising and Sales Executives Club here.

Mr. Vining pointed out that in the years immediately preceding the war trade agreements of this nature were made between a number of countries covering coffee and sugar, and quite recently similar agreements have been, or are being developed, for the effective handling of oil and cotton. All these agreements, both before the war and in recent months, have involved the Government of the United States, and some have involved the British Government.

Paper "Best Asset"

"It may be," said Mr. Vining, "that, without losing the vitality of free enterprise, Canada can find in agreements of this kind a pattern to fit her legitimate interests in the marketing of her main commodities and to suit the interest of her customers in stability of supply. Certainly no person would deny that, to Canada, pulp and paper are fully as important as coffee, sugar, oil and cotton may be to other countries although Canada herself has seemed curiously unaware of this significance in comparison with the enterprising interest which some other countries have shown in their main commodities."

Europe to Compete

In her pulp and paper industry, said Mr. Vining, Canada has her best asset for peacetime world trade, and by any method of measurement this country has no better asset, "nor any worth more care."

In pulp and paper, he contended, Canada has her largest manufacturing industry, and, except gold, her chief export commodity, as well as the best and readiest asset for world trade in the period following the war. For a time after the war, the main problem will be satisfying a world demand in excess of available supply, but later Canada is likely to find itself facing a renewed struggle for world markets against European producers working in some form of partnership with their governments, or under some form of arrangement as national instruments for world trade.

Canada's pulp and paper industry, said Mr. Vining, is made up of forests, rivers, mills, the half a million people who get their livelihood from the industry, many other thousands called investors, others who give management and direction, and still more men and enterprises supplying transportation, food and equipment. Pulp and paper stands first in Canada in employment and first in total wages, just as it stands first in export value and in net production value.

"That'll be the Short Cut, Sonny"

The Time: Post war
The Place: Edmonton's outskirts
The Need: Short flying route to the Old World

IN this picture of a post-war world, Canada's mighty Northland is cast for a vitally important role. Not alone for its vast store of undeveloped natural resources, but for its strategic position in the age of flight that peace will bring.

Noorduyn's famous Norseman has already played its part in opening up the North, logical take-off for the *short cut to Europe!* And even today — with our capacity for design and production devoted to the air needs of a fighting Canada — the planes to develop this country further are in the making on the war-time drafting boards of Noorduyn.

They will be ready when Canada once more turns her eyes northward — and to peace. And when that day comes, a new and greater Norseman will be in the vanguard — helping the North serve the world.

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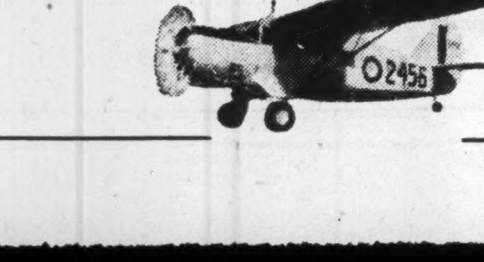
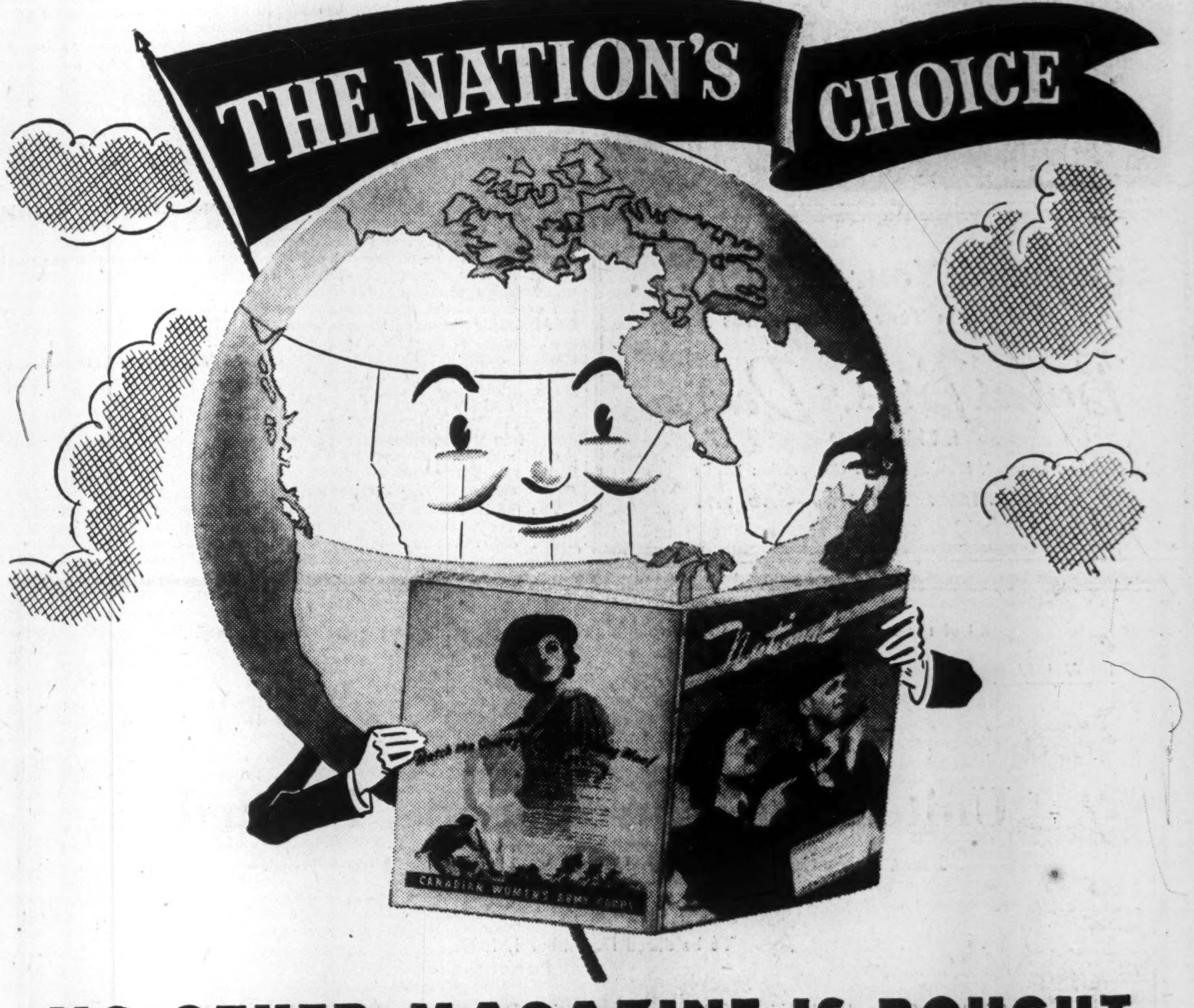
BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES





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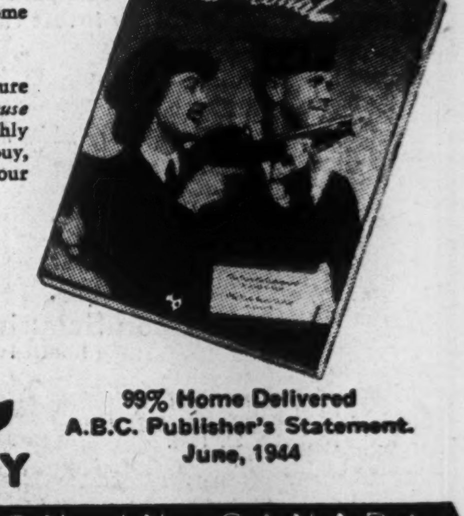
When you buy space in magazines, be sure to include National Home Monthly—*Because* your advertising in National Home Monthly reaches every category of persons who buy, or have an influence on the buying of your product.



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99% Home Delivered
A.B.C. Publisher's Statement.
June, 1944

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Intelligent Employment of "Risk Capital"

With interest rates and taxes at present levels the time is rapidly approaching when the question of employing a proportion of capital in the 'risk' field must be studied with the same care as that given to the extreme right of the investment line.

One question naturally suggests itself—what degree of risk against the commensurate possibility of capital appreciation.

In the mining field, as in others, the degree of risk is governed by the character, skill and energy of management, as well as the financial and field policies.

We are financing several exceptional 'risk' opportunities which are at a very desirable stage from the standpoint of the investor, and we invite inquiries from investment houses and others to whom this question of 'risk' investment will become increasingly important.

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INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

New Proposal For Abitibi

This week, the court order authorizing payment of $16.65 per $100 of Abitibi bonds on Dec. 30, followed by a further payment of $4.31 some time in 1945, came at a time when it is understood substantial agreement had been reached by the various security groups, meeting individually and together. (The $16.65 payment of Dec. 30 includes $10.23 interest; $6.42 principal. The 1945 payment of $4.31 is to be entirely on principal.)

After this payment, the reorganization is reported to run somewhat as follows; precise details still being unavailable at time of writing:

To each holder of a $100 bond—approximately $107.50 in new first mortgage 5% bonds. It is expected that half the amount paid in bonds will be on account of interest arrears, so that the tax liability on these arrears would be deferred until maturity of the bonds. There may be some token payment for interest on interest.

Holders of 6% preferred—Four new $1.50 preferred of $20 par value, dividends not to be cumulative for a few years. Also, two new common shares.

Holders of common—one new no par value common share for two old shares held. General creditor's claim will be paid in cash.

* * *

News of this plan has cleared up some of the speculation as to how much investors can afford to pay for the Abitibi bonds, and has strengthened the current price to $105. When it was expected that any payment in excess of $58 for the present bonds (the remaining principal outstanding) would be subject to income tax, it was clear that very few investors could afford to pay much more than half of this excess, since about 50% of it would be immediately taxed away.

Thus, while the maximum claim per bond was around $145, over $80 of this amount would have been taxable immediately according to earlier expectations, and even allowing for the full claim being realized, an investor in the 50% tax bracket could not afford to pay more than $100 for the bonds.

Under the proposed plan, part of the cash payment would appear to be immediately taxable, the balance of the tax debt being postponed until the new bonds mature, by which time many investors may hope that taxes will be lowered or that they will have sold the bonds. If, therefore, the plan outlined above should prove acceptable to the various parties and to the income tax authorities, the present price of the bonds would appear to be not unreasonable.

* * *

Western Grocers Ltd.

G. Weston Ltd. paid $2,800,000 for its holding of stock of Western Grocers Ltd., it was revealed at a special Weston meeting held in Toronto this week.

It was not definitely stated to the meeting how many shares of common and preferred were obtained nor at what price per share.

It was intimated, however, that the total number of shares secured was around 14,500. This would give a per share cost of around $190.

The share register of Western Grocers at Sept. 28, showed that 5,000 preferred shares and 9,757 common, were held in the name of a brokerage firm, a fact generally taken in financial circles as indicating that this is perhaps the breakdown of the original shares purchase.

The 1944 high market price for Western Grocers was $147 for the preferred and $152 for common. Current is $141, preferred; $135, common.

At the meeting a stockholder of of G. Weston Ltd. and also of Western Grocers asked for the price paid per share for the stock formerly held by W. P. Riley, president and general manager of Western Grocers. He was told to ask Mr. Riley. This particular shareholder told The Financial Post that several prior requests for this information made direct to Mr. Riley have brought no answers.

When asked by The Financial Post, an official of G. Weston Ltd. said that the company would make no comment.

Record Assets For Commerce

Investments Up $158 Millions
Deposits at New High Level
Net Profits Up Slightly

Total deposits of almost $1.1 billion are shown in the annual statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the year ended Oct. 31, 1944, a new high record in the history of the institution. Of the total increase of $181.5 millions $103.3 millions are in public savings deposits. Total assets were also at a new high level at over $1.1 billions.

Net earnings were slightly lower than in the previous year. The appropriation for Dominion taxes also was lower but that for the staff pension fund was higher, the net result being a slight increase in net profits before premises write-off.

After deducting the premises write-off, net profits for the year were 68.2 cents a share on the new $10 par value shares against 68.1 cents on the same basis last year.

On Sept. 1, 1944 in accordance with the revised bank act, each of the former shares of $100 par value was divided into 10 shares of $10 par value each. Dividends were paid at the same rate per cent as in the previous year. Figures of the profit and loss statement with comparisons follow.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Oct. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$4,708,480	$4,786,539
Less: Dom. taxes§	1,709,963	2,009,519
Pension fund	601,545	382,685
Net profit	2,396,972	2,394,335
Less: Dividends	1,800,000	1,800,000
Bank premises w/o.	350,000	350,000
Surplus for year	246,972	244,335
§Incl. refund. EPT.	62,789	121,730
Earnings° per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned†	*$0.80	▲$7.98
Earned‡	*0.68	▲6.81
Paid	6%	6%

†Before (‡after) amount w/o bank premises.
*New $10 par shares. ▲Before 10-for-1 share subdivision. °Not including refundable EPT.

Among the assets, the major increase was in investments especially holdings of Dominion Government bonds. Quickly realizable assets increased about $190 millions, the total of $904 millions being over 80% of total liabilities to the public.

Reflecting the general situation with public demand for bank credit reduced, current loans in Canada were down over $13 millions to $201.2 millions. Provincial and municipal loans also were lower. In keeping with the legislation requiring the bank's circulation to be gradually retired, the bank's note circulation was down $2.5 millions.

Important items in the balance sheet follow.

CONS. CONDENSED STATEMENT

As at Oct. 31:	1944	1943
Cash on hand	$ 64,340,037	$ 57,265,372
Dep. Bk. of Can.	91,319,333	77,388,909
Dep. other banks	35,938,593	30,904,890
Call & short loans.	33,104,781	27,435,197
Dom., prov. secs.*	614,940,080	467,705,138
Other securities*	64,137,372	53,260,874
Quick assets	903,780,196	713,960,380
Loans & disc.	230,548,707	240,226,244
Bank premises	12,798,952	13,329,692
Letters of credit	24,921,080	28,297,049
Other assets▲	6,598,488	7,370,174
Total assets	1,178,647,423	1,003,183,539
Circulation	6,880,524	9,422,909
Dom. & prov. dep.	49,321,107	56,133,215
Pub. non-int. dep.	495,583,385	414,049,429
Pub. int. dep.	533,136,056	429,832,318
Due to banks	16,973,318	13,864,431
Letters of credit	24,921,080	28,297,049
Liabs. to public	1,126,815,470	951,599,351
Dividends	469,137	468,343
Reserve	20,000,000	20,000,000
Capital	30,000,000	30,000,000
Surplus▲	1,362,816	1,115,845
Liabs. to shareholders	51,831,953	51,584,188
▲Incl. refun. EPT	196,728	168,525

*Not exceeding market value.

Mutual Life Would Alter Western Can. Flour Plan

Opposition to the proposed reorganization of Western Canada Flour Mills Co.'s capital is expressed by the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

View of the Mutual Life is: "While we appreciate the desirability of taking steps to assure the financial position of your company in order that it may be strengthened for entry into the postwar period, it was our Board's view that the proposed plan is inequitable to the present preferred shareholders, and having regard to the respective equity of the present common and preferred shareholders based on the last published balance sheet, the common shareholders are being favored at the expense of the preferred shareholders. The preferred shareholders are being asked to make a very substantial reduction in their claims, whereas the rights of the common shareholders are being preserved almost entirely in so far as they would not have to accept any reduction in the number of common shares, and the proposed reduction in the stated value of the common shares means very little."

The Mutual Life declares that it would not approve of any plan which did not allow the present preferred shareholders "something in excess of 40% of the new capital structure." It would be agreeable to the acceptance of two new $40 par value preferred shares and two new common shares for each share of present preferred provided that the plan gave to the present common shareholder one new share for each two existing shares.

Moss Lawson and Co. in reply points out that this plan was the eleventh that was considered. "One essential feature of it as against most of the other plans is that it obviates the necessity of any shareholder having to pay taxes on the new security," and an insurance company is not subject to the same tax as an individual would be, it is pointed out.

Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd. has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that during the month of October, 300 shares of cumulative preferred stock 5% series were purchased for retirement and cancellation on account of sinking fund as per By-Law 23, Section 10E, as amended by By-Law 32 and 34, thereby reducing the outstanding cumulative preferred stock 5% series to 132,147 shares as at Oct. 31.

United Fuels Offers Bonds

A new issue of $4,500,000 principal amount of First Collateral Mortgage bonds of United Fuel Investments Ltd. is being offered consisting of two series both dated Dec. 1, 1944. Series A, payable in Canadian funds, is for $1,000,000 3% serial bonds due Dec. 1, 1945 to 1950 (maturing $130,000 in 1945 and in 1946, $147,000 in 1947 and $200,000 in each of 1948, 1949 and 1950) and $2,300,000 of 4% sinking fund bonds due Dec. 1, 1959, which are being offered at $100. Series B, payable in Canadian or United States funds, consists of $1,200,000 of 3¾% serial bonds due Dec. 1, 1951-1956 ($200,000 a year). Both series are callable prior to maturity at rates set out in the prospectus.

Dominion Securities Corp. and A. E. Ames and Co. are offering the series A bonds and their New York offices and White Weld and Co., New York, have sold the series B bonds All the serial bonds have been sold privately.

Funds will be used to purchase from the company's subsidiaries United Gas and Fuel Co. of Hamilton and Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Ltd., their first mortgage bonds which will form part of the security for the issue.

Those subsidiaries will use the funds they obtain together with approximately $70,000 from their general funds to redeem their outstanding bonds. Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Ltd. has outstanding $2,029,000 of 5% series A first mortgage bonds due Nov. 1, 1955, and $565,000 of 6% general mortgage bonds due Apr. 1, 1956, both of which issues have been called for redemption on Dec. 1, 1944 at $102 and accrued interest. United Gas & Fuel Co. of Hamilton has outstanding $1,208,000 of 5½% first mortgage bonds, payable in Canadian or U. S. funds, which have been called for redemption on Jan. 1, 1945, at $101 and accrued interest, and $550,000 of 5% second mortgage bonds due Apr. 1, 1959, which will be called for redemption.

New Men Greeted By Accountants

Honored at last week's annual dinner in Toronto of the Certified Public Accountants Association of Ontario were eight successful candidates in final examinations held last June. Recipients of certificates of CPAAO membership, they are: G. S. Barclay, A. G. Cameron, J. W. Hogben, D. S. Hutcheson, Sherwood C. Walters, Wilbur Smith, all of Toronto, LAC A. H. Greenwell, RCAF, Hamilton, and F. H. Jackson, Montreal.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that an additional 519 shares have been issued under the terms of the employees' stock plan, forming part of the issue covered by resolution of the directors dated Apr. 26, 1944. Issued capital is 857,845 shares.

Mtl. Catholic Schools Show Small Surplus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — The Montreal Catholic School Commission reports for past fiscal year a surplus of $5,050, the third consecutive year in which a surplus has been reported.

The Commission's budget for the 1943-44 year adopted on July 12, 1943, provided for a deficit of $1,290,003. This amount had been reached after including in revenues $550,000 as the Commission's share of a $700,000 donation by the City of Montreal to the Catholic and Protestant schools.

The Provincial Government subsequently voted a subsidy of $1,240,000 to the Catholic School Commission in Montreal, to aid education above the primary and elementary grades, and this subsidy enabled the Commission to report its surplus.

All of these Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

$4,500,000

United Fuel Investments, Limited

First Collateral Mortgage Serial and Sinking Fund Bonds, Series "A" and Series "B"

To be dated December 1, 1944.

$1,000,000 Series "A", 3% Serial Bonds, maturing December 1, 1945 to 1950 inclusive.
$1,200,000 Series "B", 3¾% Serial Bonds, maturing December 1, 1951 to 1956 inclusive.
$2,300,000 Series "A", 4% Sinking Fund Bonds, maturing December 1, 1959.

Series "A" Bonds are payable in Canadian funds; Series "B" Bonds are payable in United States or Canadian funds.

Trustee: The Canada Permanent Trust Company

In the opinion of Counsel these Bonds will be investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended states that Companies registered under it may invest their funds.

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, (Dominion) will be furnished upon request.

The Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited

November 23, 1944.

Newsprint as an Investment Opportunity

Newsprint manufacturing, as a consumers' goods industry, should forge ahead in the post-war period.

During the ten years following the last war, sales of Canadian newsprint more than tripled—increasing from 735,000 tons in 1918 to 2,381,000 tons in 1928.

Consolidated Paper Corporation is one of the world's largest newsprint companies, with an annual capacity of approximately 627,600 tons.

During the five years ended December 31, 1943, net working capital increased from $4,770,833 to $22,404,235. Funded debt decreased from $51,743,394 to $43,588,130, the reduction of $8,155,264 including $2,055,837 bonds purchased in anticipation of sinking fund requirements.

During the last five fiscal years, annual earnings available for bond interest and depreciation averaged $7,812,712—equal to over three times bond interest requirements.

In 1943, corresponding earnings were $9,322,977; these earnings resulted from operations at approximately 62.5% of capacity.

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited
5½% First Mortgage Bonds

Due July 2nd, 1961. Redeemable at 100 and interest (New York funds) on ninety days' notice. Principal and interest payable in Canadian funds in New York funds or in sterling, at the holder's option.

Price: 106.50 and interest, yielding to maturity about 4.93% plus premium resulting from payment in New York funds

Descriptive circular furnished upon request.

36 King Street West
Toronto 1
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Weston's

The record of George Weston Limited over the past ten years has been one of steady development and growth.

The following is a list of the company's plants.

George Weston Limited and its Subsidiary Companies

GEORGE WESTON LTD., FACTORY AT TORONTO, manufacturing crackers and fine biscuits distributed through sales offices in Eastern Canada and agencies in Western Canada.

McCORMICK'S LIMITED manufactures plain and fancy biscuits, ice cream cones, confectionery and allied products. Operates two plants in London, Ont. and has eleven distributing warehouses throughout Canada.

PAULIN CHAMBERS LIMITED, manufactures biscuits and confectionery in Winnipeg for the Western Market.

DR. JACKSON FOODS LTD., manufactures Roman Meal, Munchies and Jiffy Pie Paste. Plant located at Toronto. Products distributed throughout Canada.

NEWPORT CEREAL CO. LTD., LONDON, ONTARIO, manufactures puffed wheat for distribution throughout Canada.

WILLIAM PATERSON, LIMITED manufactures chocolates and confectionery at Brantford, Ontario, and does a nation-wide business.

NATIONAL BISCUIT & CONFECTION CO. LTD., VANCOUVER, is an old established business distributing its products chiefly in British Columbia.

INDEPENDENT BISCUIT COMPANY, LIMITED manufactures biscuits in Calgary and has distributing branches at Edmonton and Vancouver.

GEORGE WESTON BREAD & CAKES, LIMITED, Toronto, operates three bakeries in Ontario, with distributing offices at many points in the Province.

WESTON'S BREAD AND CAKE (CANADA) LTD., Winnipeg, operates seven bakeries in Western Canada.

Weston Subsidiaries in United States of America

GEORGE WESTON LIMITED (PASSAIC, N.J.) operates a large modern plant producing fine biscuits for distribution in the Eastern United States.

GEORGE WESTON BISCUIT CO. (BATTLE CREEK) operates a modern plant at Battle Creek, Michigan, making fine biscuits for distribution to the Central and Western States.

GEORGE WESTON LIMITED (SALAMANCA, N.Y.) manufactures crackers and fine biscuits.

Subsidiaries Recently Acquired

SOUTHERN BISCUIT CO. INCORPORATED, Richmond, Virginia, is a large, well-established enterprise serving a market of 15,000,000 people in the Southern States. Plant and equipment modern and efficient.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED, control recently acquired, is engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Western Canada. Head Office, warehouse and cold storage plant in Winnipeg. Operates seventeen warehouses in Western Canada and through four wholly-owned subsidiaries conducts wholesale fruit and vegetable business in Western Canada and a wholesale grocery business in British Columbia.

The "Red and White" grocery chain stores with approximately 700 retail outlets throughout the Prairie Provinces is affiliated with the Company.

Gairdner & Company Limited

320 Bay Street, Toronto, *ELgin 2301*
360 St. James Street West, Montreal, *MArquette 4194*

More About
PLASTICS

The high dielectric strength, heat and arc resistance of "Plaskon" melamine-formaldehyde make it a highly suitable moulding material for electrical parts, such as distributor heads and terminal blocks.

Odorless, tasteless and inert, "Plaskon" melamine, supplied in Canada by C-I-L, resists heat and abrasion, organic solvents, alkalis and weak acids. It is available in a wide range of stable colours, from translucent white to black.

C-I-L invites you to consult their technical staff on your future plans for "Plaskon" melamine.

A copy of complete technical reference manual, "Plastics Supplied by C-I-L," will be sent to you upon request. Write on your firm's letterhead to C-I-L, Plastics Division, 904 Birks Bldg., Postal Zone 2, Montreal, Que.

PF23

INDUSTRIAL VALUATION CO. Limited
APPRAISERS
An Authority on Physical Values in Canada
INDUSTRIES — PUBLIC UTILITIES
HOTELS — INSTITUTIONS, etc.
All Industrial & Commercial Properties
PLateau 5034
1111 Beaver Hall Hill MONTREAL

Catelli Food Products, Ltd. has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock and regular semi-annual dividend of 37 cents on the preferred, both payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 22. Previous payment on common was 25 cents, on Nov. 23, 1943.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business, will be held at its Banking House, number twenty-five King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of December next.

The Chair will be taken at eleven o'clock a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

By order of the Board.
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 6th October, 1944.

We Manufacture
Envelopes
for every purpose
Barber-Ellis of Canada, Limited
TORONTO - BRANTFORD
BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

The ADMIRAL BEATTY
Modern, Fireproof.
With bath from $3.30
Reservations advised.
E. B. SWEENEY, Manager
SAINT JOHN—NEW BRUNSWICK

CONSULT
A. E. LePage
REALTOR
HOUSES - APARTMENTS - FARMS
SUMMER PROPERTIES - COUNTRY ESTATES
ELgin 1464 • 320 BAY ST.

Classified ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LADIES Ready to Wear business with up to date building, brick and stone construction, three stories high, 25' x 130'. Has nine well furnished bachelor apartments. Good location and brings fine revenue. Apply Binnings Limited, 118-8th Avenue West, Calgary.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HOTEL

LARGE Western city. Modern. Room receipts $19,900.00. Other rents $6,800.00. Beer sales $60,000.00. Price $100,000.00. Cash payment $35,000.00. About half replacement value.

HOTEL

WESTERN city. Modern. Elevators. All conveniences. Beer sales $52,000.00. Room receipts $43,000.00. Dining room receipts $13,000.00; miscellaneous $2,000.00. Price $180,000.00 cash. Replacement value $275,000.00.

TAXI BUSINESS

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity. Income $100,000.00. All up-to-date equipment. Price $31,500.00 cash.

A. J. E. SUMNER COMPANY
Business Sellers
Pinder Building Saskatoon, Canada

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

70th ANNUAL MEETING

President and General Manager Address Shareholders

Review Financial and Economic Conditions

The Seventieth Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held at the Head Office, Toronto, on November 22nd. Mr. R. S. Waldie, President, addressed the meeting.

R. S. WALDIE
President

Mr. Waldie said in part:—The General Manager gives you a full explanation of the various items that make up our yearly statement, and I am sure that you will be pleased to note that the Bank continues to grow in size and importance with both total assets and total deposits showing a substantial increase. As there has been no corresponding increase in the demand for commercial loans it has been necessary to invest our increased assets almost exclusively in bonds or other obligations of the Dominion Government. This has meant a lower average interest rate earned on our assets. On the other hand losses from bad debts have been smaller and recoveries from debts previously provided for have been higher than average, and in the result the profits have been fully maintained and we are well satisfied with the statement as a whole.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The part played by the less than twelve million Canadian people toward the winning of the war has won the admiration of free men everywhere. Under the impetus of war a very high general level of business activity has been maintained during 1944. National income is officially estimated at about 9¼ billion dollars, an increase of 6.3 percent over 1943. While employment in certain lines of industry has declined there is still said to be an overall shortage of industrial labour.

The farmer has accomplished wonders in providing for the home market as well as in meeting the very heavy demands of Britain. This will be one of the banner years from the standpoint of yield. The wheat crop, placed at about 450 million bushels, was the third largest produced during the five years of war, while an ample harvest of coarse grains promises well for continued large production of meats and dairy products.

A new high level of farm income has resulted from these bountiful harvests, and in western Canada the people appear to be better off than at any time during the last two decades. It is gratifying to note that this new prosperity has resulted in a large decrease in mortgage and farm indebtedness generally.

Labour has on the whole been fully employed and frequently at higher wage levels than those previously prevailing.

Brilliant offensives of the allied forces on many battle fronts during the present year have again directed attention to the enormous demand for munitions and supplies which have made such attacks possible. Our people have felt their responsibility and met the challenge of supplying the armed services with the equipment they required.

One result of the high level of business activity has been that many municipalities find themselves in a better position financially than they have enjoyed for many years. Not only have current municipal taxes been well paid but arrears of taxes have been substantially reduced and in many instances bonded indebtedness has been reduced or refunded at lower rates of interest.

COST OF THE WAR

The Seventh Victory Loan, the greatest public borrowing transaction in Canada's history, has just been successfully concluded. It is encouraging to note that the war is thus being carried on with increasing success on the financial as well as on the military fronts. The Minister of Finance is able to report marked progress in the attainment of two main government objectives—to meet about half the cost of the war by current taxation, and to borrow as much as possible of the other half from individual and corporate investors rather than from the chartered banks. This progress supports the hope that the financing of the war can be completed with a minimum of disturbance to the nation's monetary structure.

It has been the task of the Finance Department to provide for the costliest war in history. War expenditure in the last five and one-half fiscal years totalled no less than $12.5 billion, while the non-war expenditure was $3.3 billion, making a total of $15.8 billion. About 59 percent of this immense sum was obtained in the form of tax and other revenue. The remainder had to be raised by borrowing.

Certainly our war effort has not been limited by financial considerations, and though taxation has been a heavy burden upon both individuals and industry, the levies have been paid in the main without serious objection. Termination of the war seems likely to bring a more critical attitude, and it becomes increasingly urgent that plans be made now for revision of taxation in the post-war years. Business has accepted tax rates at almost confiscatory levels as part of the sacrifice required of war, but revision is necessary to facilitate expansion and provide a greater volume of employment when such encouragement will be needed and special consideration should be given to the modification of such taxation as raises unduly the cost of business operations of those Canadian producers who will have to compete in the post-war export field with nations of low living standards.

The Dominion Government has already made a start on a programme of social security with the intimation that there is more to follow. While this is in line with what has been done in other enlightened countries the fact cannot be ignored that it demands a continuance of high taxation.

The Canadian public has apparently not yet realized how much larger the post-war expenditures of the Dominion government will be over pre-war levels. Present prospects are that our post-war burden of taxation will be a heavy one and it does not appear that there will be much immediate relief even when hostilities cease. As our whole system of taxation is complex and unscientific and its administration and collection very costly it seems to me that the government should now refer the whole subject to a representative group of experts for advice and recommendations.

SUCCESS OF CONTROLS

Our after the war position will be influenced by the policies which Canada has adopted during the war. No country has dealt more successfully with the control of prices; no country of our size has ever achieved the level of industrial output which has flowed increasingly from our factories. In addition, consumer rationing on a large scale has been successfully applied and a workable system of priorities in the use of raw materials evolved. All of these developments should be studied closely and continuously as part of the task of converting the Canadian economy from war to peace. No controls should be retained longer than absolutely necessary. But on the other hand we must avoid at all costs a period of inflation like that which developed after the last war. Therefore we will have to retain such controls as may be necessary to prevent such a catastrophe.

FREE ENTERPRISE

One of the principles of reconstruction should be that all activities of the government to utilize our resources of equipment and manpower should be directed only to the fields of endeavor where private enterprise cannot function with equal benefit to the general welfare. People cannot long retain their freedom in competition with their own government.

Our present system of free enterprise may have the faults which are inseparable from any organism created by human beings but in spite of its faults it has given Canada its present high standard of living and provided the industrial potential which has proved so effective in support of our war effort.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

The next twelve months will be difficult ones for this country. The United Nations have to bring the war against Germany to a successful conclusion and then throw such of their strength as may be needed against Japan. While we are taking our full part in the Pacific area of the war we must also make and carry out plans for the orderly demobilization of such of our Armed Forces and of our munition workers as can be spared.

But if Canada will be confronted with difficulties these need not be approached in a spirit of pessimism. The people of this country have achieved a world reputation for the courage, common sense, and endurance with which they meet their problems. There is no reason to believe that once our problems are made clear to the people of Canada they will fail to find solutions for them.

In order to appreciate the character and magnitude of the problems that are likely to confront us in the post-war era it is necessary that we make as objective an approach to the subject as possible. It is certain that we shall neither properly appreciate the problems nor find solutions for them if we allow ourselves to be carried away by visions of a post-war Utopia. Our war effort has greatly increased our industrial potential; our industries have acquired new skills; our people have enjoyed a higher level of income than ever before. But in the face of these advances it must never be forgotten that wars are destructive and that wars impoverish. Unfortunately, there are many people who have come to believe that after the war we shall enter into a new world where war-born inventions will relieve them of the necessity for hard work. Too many of us seem to believe that we can get something for nothing and that the piping times of peace will be free of major problems. Such an attitude, I need hardly say, is fraught with danger not only for Canada but for all the world.

The extent to which Canada is dependent upon export trade for her prosperity does not seem to be generally realized. It has been said of several countries that they must export or die. This may be only rhetoric in the case of some countries, but it is sober truth where Canada is concerned.

Because of this fact our post-war situation would appear to be a difficult one. We shall have to find markets for our surpluses of foods and raw materials in a world shaken to its very foundations by the greatest and most destructive war of all times. To add to our many other difficulties we must recognize the fact that Great Britain will emerge from this war a debtor nation. The economic repercussions of this fact and its importance for Canada cannot be over-emphasized.

EXPORT NECESSARY

In the past, we could rely upon Britain to provide us with sterling exchange in payment for her purchase of our exports. In the post-war world Britain will not have the wherewithal to continue such transactions. This means that we shall no longer be able to count on large sterling payments with which to acquire the American dollars needed to balance our accounts with the United States. It can readily be seen, therefore, that no country is more vitally interested than Canada in the setting up of some international machinery for the financing of post-war world trade. Without some such machinery our prospect of retaining the volume of export trade which Canada needs does not appear encouraging. The Bretton Woods Conference evolved plans which give promise of providing the necessary machinery. It would seem therefore to be very much in our interest that these plans should be implemented, whatever defects certain experts may discern in them. It is by no means certain, however, that these plans will be implemented, and it is not too early for Canada seriously to consider what alternative measures we, as a great exporting nation, must take in the unfortunate event of the Bretton Woods Agreements not proving acceptable to other countries.

One alternative which suggests itself is a continuance of some form of mutual aid in the post-war years. This is admittedly a policy full of difficulties, not the least of which is that it involves the certain continuance of a high level of taxation. We may decide, however, that it is better to pay high taxes on a prosperous level of income than to pay no taxes on no income.

Canada has long been an important part of the modern world and her contribution to the winning of the war has greatly enhanced that importance. We cannot, even if we would, escape from bearing our share in the solution of the vexed problems with which the world will be confronted after the cessation of hostilities. It is clearly the duty of all our citizens, therefore, to give earnest thought to the many questions which will affect our future.

W. G. MORE
General Manager

Said in part:—Examining first the Profit and Loss Account, it will be noted profits show a slight increase and after paying the usual dividends, reserving $545,541.45 for Dominion Government Taxes, contributing $109,601.84 to Staff Guarantee and Pension Funds and writing $150,000 off Bank Premises, the credit at Profit and Loss Account has been increased by $135,336.42 and now stands at $982,262.14.

A number of changes will be noted in the make-up and order in which various items appear in the Statement. This is to conform with changes made in the Bank Act which was revised during the year.

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation at $1,410,842.50 show a decrease of $441,927.50.

Under the Bank Act the limit of our notes in circulation must not exceed 25% of our paid-up capital as of 1st January 1945. We are already well within that limit and after that date all our notes presented for payment will be redeemed and not again re-issued.

It will be of interest to the shareholders to know that as from 1st January 1945 what is known as their "double liability" will be restricted to 25% of the par value of their shares and at the end of five years from that date will cease entirely.

Deposits by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and by the public now stand at $300,236,662.28, the highest in the history of the Bank and an increase over a year ago of $56,323,562.10. Of these Dominion Government Deposits amount to $14,591,862.84 an increase of $349,087.28; Provincial Government Deposits $32,290,643.35 an increase of $7,801,382.98; Deposits by the Public Not Bearing Interest $111,626,880.40 an increase of $19,014,528.57 and Deposits by the Public Bearing Interest $141,727,275.69 an increase of $29,158,100.95; Deposits by and Balances Due to Other Banks at $4,625,282.31 are down $540,899.93 while Letters of Credit outstanding at $4,110,786.20 show an increase of $1,265,466.73.

ASSETS

Total Assets have now reached the substantial sum of $326,506,999.28 an increase of $56,741,118.75 over a year ago, the result in large measure of continued Government and war activity, and are again a new high.

Cash on Hand including Notes of and Deposits with the Bank of Canada total $32,732,951.70 representing 10.7% of liabilities to the public. Adding to these other quick assets consisting of Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks, Balances due by Other Banks, Dominion and Provincial Government, Municipal and other readily realizable bonds and securities give a grand total of $241,754,677.32 equal to 78% of liabilities to the public.

Of these Assets $31,969,676.52 consist of Notes of and Deposits with the Bank of Canada and $111,236,342.71 consist of Dominion and Provincial Government securities maturing within two years. These latter in turn include Dominion Government Deposit Certificates amounting to $78,270,000 representing temporary financing of the Government pending receipt of proceeds of Victory Loan subscriptions.

Current Loans now amount to $67,853,368.48, practically the same amount as a year ago while Call and Short Loans at $5,155,572 are up approximately $3,000,000 reflecting somewhat increased activities in the Stock Market. Current Loans is one item in our Balance Sheet which we would like to see substantially increased and on the return to more normal times, now happily approaching we are prepared and indeed anxious to do our full share within our power of any post-war financing that may be required.

With the exception of Bank Premises the other items in the Statement do not appear to call for special comment. Bank Premises now stand at $4,944,026.85 a reduction of $238,425.71 from a year ago. This reduction reflects the appropriation made from Profit and Loss Account and the sale of a few properties consisting of branches closed or no longer required.

REVISION OF BANK ACT

During the year the decennial revision of the Bank Act was undertaken. A number of changes and additions were made but the main features of the Act wisely remain intact.

As previously mentioned the privilege of the Banks to issue their own notes ceases as from the 1st of January, 1945, and at the end of five years from that date the amount of notes then outstanding must be paid to the Bank of Canada who will thereafter redeem any presented for payment.

A change was also made in the par value of the capital of Bank shares, each share of $100 being divided into 10 shares of $10 each. This will make for wider distribution of shareholdings and should prove a popular move. In our own case the number of shareholders has already increased from 2726 to 2766. Of these 2384 shareholders with total holdings of 603,820 shares reside in Canada.

The maximum rate of interest that may be charged on loans was reduced from 7% to 6%. This is not important as the vast majority of loans were already bearing a 6% or lower rate, though it might be better if interest rates were permitted to reach their own levels, as in many other countries, by supply and demand rather than be the subject of legislative action. In this connection an unfortunate tendency is to be noted in some quarters to arbitrarily reduce interest rates and otherwise interfere with the sanctity of contracts and the rights of creditors. While little objection can be offered to this so far as future contracts are concerned the same cannot be said of contracts that were entered into on both sides of the faith of the law as it existed at the time the contracts were made. The great majority of debtors are willing and able to implement their obligations if given a reasonable opportunity to do so and the great majority of creditors are willing to give their debtors this opportunity if conditions bear unduly harshly on the debtors. Surely it would be much better to permit the interested parties to make their own arrangements than resort to force or arbitrary action.

Further changes in the Act make provision for loans to farmers and fishermen to purchase equipment in connection with their various operations. As previously stated, we are willing and anxious to make such loans in appropriate cases and to do our utmost to make these new features of the Act a success.

Proposals were also made to provide what are known as "Personal Loans" to wage earners and others but subsequently abandoned. This Bank has always catered to small as well as large business and has made many friends in doing so. To provide for popular demand we have recently established a system of small loans repayable in monthly instalments over a year on the basis of a rate of 6% interest per annum over the period of the loan. These loans are available at all our branches.

STAFF

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of expressing appreciation to the staff for their continued loyalty and support, without which the results of the past year would not have been possible. All are working under great strain and some handicap and all are entitled to a share of the credit and to our thanks. Our total staff now number 1707 of whom 1152 are young ladies. Five Hundred and Ninety-three officers, being 50% of the male members of the staff at the outbreak of war, are serving with the Forces. Of these it is with much regret and some pride I have to report that 37 have paid the supreme sacrifice and that 11 are reported missing and 4 are prisoners of war. To the parents and relatives of those who have given their lives I would again extend our sincerest sympathy and to the others I would say we will welcome their return to the service when hostilities cease.

The following were elected Directors—Messrs. A. E. Phipps, R. S. Waldie, Col. J. F. Michie, J. W. Hobbs, Walter C. Laidlaw, John A. Northway, G. H. Aikins, K.C., Winnipeg, H. E. Sellers, Winnipeg, W. B. Woods, Arthur L. Bishop, E. E. Buckerfield, Vancouver, C. G. Cockshutt, Brantford, H. H. Horsfall, H. L. McCulloch, Galt, W. B. Powell, Hamilton, J. R. Timmins, Montreal, Eliot S. Frosst, Montreal, F. G. Rolph, W. P. Walker.

A subsequent meeting of the Directors elected Messrs. A. E. Phipps, Chairman of the Board, R. S. Waldie, President, Col. J. F. Michie, Vice-President.

Ortona Showing Is High Grade

A new high grade surface showing has been opened by Ortona Gold Mines and a new firm underwriting of $90,000 has been arranged on the strength of it, The Financial Post is informed.

The new vein has been traced for a length of 700 ft., and one central section 60 ft. long averages about $45 across 3 ft., it is stated. Channel samples further to the east include $7.75, $22.50 and $6. A trench 200 ft. to the west of the high grade patch has returned $107 across 3 ft. The showing is "wide open" beyond this trench.

Earlier this year $85,000 was placed in the treasury for exploration. With $53,000 of this remaining, over $140,000 is available for exploration with the new underwriting.

Middle East Anxious To Trade With Canada

MONTREAL—A huge market for timber, wheat and other commodities is open in sterling countries of the Middle East, if the problems of monetary standard and the lack of Canadian imports from those countries can be overcome, Richard Grew, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Cairo, Egypt, stated before the Board of Trade here.

Mr. Grew reported that the Egyptian Government is planning an expenditure of approximately $150 millions immediately after the war. Canadian products desired include creosoted railway ties, lumber and other products.

C. I. L. Profits Turn Upward

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Canadian Industries, Ltd., net profits for full year 1944 are expected to show a slight increase over 1943, the first time since 1939 that the declining trend has been halted, it is announced officially. The 1944 showing, however, will be well below the average of the 1936-39 period.

Production costs have become more stable, but earnings remain vulnerable to any decline in sales volume. At some future date, additional expenditures may be necessary to re-establish peacetime markets; to provide plant capacity to meet new demands; and to take advantage of new operating techniques and efficiency, it is stated.

Sales for the first nine months of 1944 showed a slight increase over the previous year, and the further increase in operating efficiency together with some easing in raw material supplies permitted an expansion in the output of certain products, manufacture of which had been sharply curtailed in the two preceding years.

The management fee income of Defense Industries, Ltd., the subsidiary operating Government-owned plants, is down considerably from a year ago, but this will not have any appreciable effect on the earnings of CIL, as revenue from this source has never represented more than a small percentage of the total income of Canadian Industries, Ltd.

Citizens Attend Quiz on Housing

Torontonians get a chance this week to hear the facts and assert their views on the local housing problem. A two-day conference Friday and Saturday in Central Technical School has been called by the Citizens' Housing Association, of which the president is W. H. Clark, assistant general manager of Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp.

Immediate and postwar building needs, and the machinery for their satisfaction, will be explored, the participants including officials of three levels of government, architects, home builders, property owners, welfare "experts."

Nathan Straus, who has had long experience with United States public housing—the kind Canada is just beginning to experiment with—will address the opening session. Norman White, assistant secretary of the Dominion Mortgage & Investments Association will summarize.

Decline in CNR Net Due to Wage Increase

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — With operating revenues in October down $89,000 from corresponding month of 1943 at $37,496,000, and operating expenses up $3,978,000 due to special deduction of $4,500,000 for retroactive wage increases, net operating revenues of Canadian National Rys. for the month, at $5,172,000, showed a decline of $4,067,000 from last year. The Canadian National, beginning with August, is deducting for each of final five months of the year an amount of $4,500,000, which is one fifth of total estimated $22,500,000 costs of recently awarded retroactive wage increases.

For the first 10 months of 1944 gross operating revenues totalled $365,644,000, increase of $1,110,000 from like 1943 period, operating expenses $299,261,000, increase of $16,084,000, net operating revenue $66,383,000, decline of $14,974,000.

New Geo. Weston Issue Approved

At a special general meeting of George Weston Ltd., shareholders this week, the new 75,000-share issue of 4½% preferred stock of $100 par value, was approved by a large majority of shareholders. The vote was 248,901 shares for (of which 6,442 were preferred shares and 242,459 common) and 115 against (of which 10 shares were preferred and 105 common). Of the new issue 35,000 shares are to be issued at this time to provide funds for the redemption of the presently outstandng 5% preferred stock and to reimburse the treasury for cash expenditures made in connection with the purchase of control of Western Grocers Ltd., Winnipeg, and the capital stock of Southern Biscuit Co. of Richmond, Virginia.

In presenting the by-law to the meeting F. W. St. Lawrence, president, stated the Southern Biscuit Co. was the largest independent biscuit company in the southern States. Gairdner & Co. is expected to handle the new stock issue.

New Audit Forecasts Deficit for Quebec

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—The over-all deficit of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1945, will amount to $9,563,000, instead of an over-all surplus of $275,000 originally forecast, according to a special audit prepared by Rosaire Courtois, Montreal accountant. The Courtois audit was ordered by Premier Duplessis soon after he took office on Aug. 8 of this year.

Mr. Courtois reports that on Aug. 31, 1944, expenditures and commitments to be settled before March 31, next, exceeded the original estimates, and on basis of probable expenditures before end of the present fiscal year the deficit will be the amount stated.

"These figures (of probable expenditures)," says the report, "of which I made a compilation but no detailed audit, have been submitted by responsible officials of the various departments because commitments other than for salaries are not kept in the appropriation book."

Mr. Courtois reports that the province's direct and indirect debt on Aug. 31, 1944, totalled $418,132,000, an increase of $39,724,000 over Nov. 8, 1939.

VICTORY LOAN BONDS

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

34 Names Are Added to List Of Big V-Loan Contributors

Industry and trade were heavy contributors to the success of the Seventh Victory Loan. Here is the final list of individual subscriptions $500,000 and over, supplied by the National War Finance Committee.

Sun Life	$22,000,000
New York Life	6,000,000
Prov. of Ontario	5,000,000
Prov. of Nova Scotia	2,850,000
Noranda Mines	2,500,000
Canada Packers	2,000,000
Canada Permanent	2,000,000
Fraser Companies	2,000,000
Aetna Life	1,750,000
Bronfman Interests, B. Aaron	1,500,000
City of Toronto	1,500,000
Dom. Rubber	1,425,850
Dom. Foundries & Steel	1,350,000
Bathurst Power & Paper	1,000,000
Montreal City & Dist. Bank	1,000,000
Sen. N. M. Paterson and Assoc.*	1,000,000
Canadian Canners	825,000
Kerr-Addison Gold	750,000
Ind. Order of Foresters	720,000
Henry Birks & Sons	700,000
Mining Corp. of Canada	675,000
Hall Corp. of Canada	630,000
Canadian Marconi	600,000
City of Windsor	525,000
Borden Co.	500,000
Distillers Corp.	500,000
Firestone Tire & Rubber	500,000
La Sosiete de l'Assomption	500,000
McNamara Construction Co.	500,000
Norton Co.	500,000
Prov. of Prince Edward Is.	500,000
Queen's University	500,000
Toronto Electric Comm'rs.	500,000

(*Previously listed: N. M. Paterson & Co., $625,000).

Electrical Appliance Men Headed by R. D. Kerby

R. D. Kerby, Toronto, formerly executive assistant to the president of Research Enterprises Ltd., has been appointed general manager of the newly formed Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association. Mr. Kerby, prior to his association with Research Enterprises, was for some time assistant to the president of General Motors of Canada and was active in the formation of the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association, which is patterned after the National Electrical Manufacturers Association of the United States, and the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, will act as a central agency for the entire electrical manufacturing industry in this country.

To Treat Livestock For Shipping Fever

In future, the Ontario Stockyards Board has announced, it will provide a free service to protect cattle passing through its stockyards against shipping fever. Upon application by any owner, or his agent, cattle purchased at the stockyards for shipment to farms will be treated by a veterinarian. The cattle will be given a double treatment with both serum and bacterin which gives protection for a four to six months period, if the owner so desires. The serum is being supplied by the Federal Health of Animals branch, while the stockyard board supplies the bacterin and the services of the veterinarian.

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The Editorial Page . .

Canada Picks Good Men

The record of recent international conferences, particularly Bretton Woods and the Chicago air meeting clearly demonstrate the immensely important role being played by the Canadian delegations.

Canada has to get along with both Britain and the United States. No other nation in the world has such a vital stake in these two great powers resolving their differences; in reaching agreement for joint action on the terribly critical problems of the world of tomorrow.

By sending strong delegations of hard-working, well informed and well prepared representatives and technical advisors to these conferences, Canada is playing a world role of immense value.

In this respect, the Canadian delegation to the International Trade Conference at Rye, N.Y. was no exception. This was an unofficial meeting of businessmen. It had no government sponsorship.

Representing Canada were top officials and much experienced technical men from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Unlike some of the other delegations, the Canadians at Rye did not stage big press conferences and cocktail parties to beat the drum for Canada. They did not, unlike many others, make lengthy speeches and harangue the section meetings with publicity for Canada.

But quietly and very competently the Canadians assigned to the various sections did important work on the old job: smoothing out conflicts between others, helping to get as much as possible done in the cause of international co-operation for mutual betterment.

Bureaucracy in Industry, Too

Business executives, like industry generally, have an important "reconversion problem."

There is a great deal of current talk about the horrors of bureaucracy—of its astounding reproductive proclivities, its waste, inefficiency, ignorance and arrogance.

But people generally think of it as a disease only of government. In their eagerness to oppose it in public service, there is a dangerous inclination to overlook its dangers in private business. There is a very real tendency to judge government by its worst and private industry by its best examples.

Wartime conditions have fostered the bureaucrat (who might be defined as the tin-pot executive) in private business the same as in government.

To a very large degree business has had only one customer, war—an insatiable customer. Scarcities of material have vastly reduced competition between firms. Scarcities of manpower have almost eliminated competition for jobs.

As a writer in Printers' Ink puts it:

> "Human beings cannot deal effectively with institutions of great size and complexity unless they can master the art of attending only to broad policy matters and delegating details.
>
> "There is something extremely gratifying to many about the process of dictating letters, answering numerous telephone calls, having material filed, and utilizing business machines invented to tickle executive vanity. But all these processes may be carried out with great speed and thoroughness without getting the business, public or private, ahead very far."

How well we get through the years ahead is going to depend very importantly on Canada's executives.

The first and almost immediate job for all executives in fairness to themselves, their company and to their Canadian birthright, is very sober self-appraisal to see that they are not confusing mere busy-ness with the true executive function.

The pressure of war work and the shortages of staff have made a terrific toll on Canadian executives. An essential part of their reconversion problem is examining critically and objectively themselves in their relation to their job. It's difficult, perhaps unpleasant. But very essential.

We All Want Lower Tariffs, But —

In a general way, everyone, or almost everyone, is in favor of lower tariffs. Twenty-five years ago there might have been a different story, but today not a political party here, in Britain, or in the United States would come out openly for protection, "high, wide and handsome."

Getting down to individual cases, however, there is much less unanimity. Cut the duty on his raw materials or on goods made by someone else and the average man will say fine, but suggest the same thing on his line of production, and there is not the same hearty enthusiasm.

The other day at an international trade convention in the U. S. a Canadian manufacturer asked some American members whether they favored a tariff cut in the product they both produced. "Sure," they said. The Canadian, with hopes of finally making a few sales across the line, asked "how much?" After a little figuring they said up to 10%. The present duty being approximately 80%, the offer could hardly be considered a sweeping reduction. Moreover, it wouldn't add a pound to the trickle of trade in either direction for the commodity concerned.

There is a very wide gulf indeed between all this public talk about sweeping away tariff barriers after the war and the actual concessions individual groups are prepared to make. A 10% tariff cut won't take much Canadian wheat, apples, cheese, copper, lead and zinc into the United States and it would still leave a prohibitive barrier to manufactured goods. But unless there is much more "missionary" work on both sides of the line and in Britain, that sort of reduction is about all that may be expected in any general postwar revision.

It is not only "industry" that is averse to cuts in protection. There's no protectionist like a free trader looking after his own interests. Despite the butter shortage Canadian dairy farmers still do not permit so healthy a food as oleomargarine to be sold at all in Canada.

Right now, as The Financial Post has pointed out repeatedly, tariff experts at Ottawa, Washington, London and elsewhere should be busy exploring every possible channel that might lead to more trade. Mere talk of unshackling world trade is not enough. Practical action is essential.

The Financial Post's Platform for Canada

1. *All manpower and resources, efficiently used, wherever needed, to win the war.*
2. *Pay-as-we-go policy, to the utmost possible limit, to avert inflation.*
3. *Elimination of wasteful spending by public bodies or private individuals.*
4. *Planning NOW for postwar, by government and business, to ensure fullest employment and improve social standards through individual initiative and competitive enterprise.*
5. *Orderly and economically sound disposal of surplus war stocks, plant, machinery, etc.*
6. *Planned and orderly demobilization of armed forces and warworkers so they may be reinstated in productive civilian life with minimum dislocation.*
7. *Generous treatment for incapacitated fighting men, to ensure their rehabilitation and reward their sacrifices.*

Not for Local Decision

The other day a branch of a labor union circulated a brief for approval among workers and citizens in a small town urging the Dominion Government not to close down a local war plant after the peace. It was suggested that production in this case be switched from guns to farm implements.

In several other cases town councils have protested to the authorities against closing of air schools and training stations. As peace approaches we are probably going to hear more about this sort of thing, this spasmodic and piecemeal effort to prolong a war production regardless of sharply changed conditions. It is reminiscent of the reports which came out of the old British garrison towns in southern Ireland after the partition. Then merchants protested to the new Free State Government over the loss of business entailed in the withdrawal of the Imperial troops. Some of them even urged that the troops be asked to remain.

Canadian municipalities might as well reconcile themselves to the fact that when the end of the war looms the bulk of our purely war plants will have to shut down, some temporarily, some permanently. There is no sense in piling up inventory indefinitely of explosives, guns and tanks.

Many plants, of course, will be switched to peacetime production but in doing so they must be dovetailed into some definite national plan so that their production can be directed into the most useful channels and to prevent duplication and waste. To leave the decision of disposal of government war plants entirely to independent local authority or local pressure, would be to invite industrial chaos.

Aggressive Banking

Some United States banks have long been aggressive, imaginative merchandisers of credit and of banking services.

An interesting idea (new to us) was presented to the recent Financial Advertisers Association meeting in Chicago.

President of the First Central Trust Co. of Akron said that banks should follow the lead of industry, set up research departments to serve their customers and have sales managers to organize, deputize and supervise all selling functions.

Get your customer to put his problem in writing, he said. Send it to the research department, which in turn sends it to the companies in the industry with the customer's name omitted. "More than 400 problems have been submitted to us this year and the number of favorable responses has been tremendous," he declared.

Another speaker said that banks must view themselves in the same light as the producers of motor cars, packagers of breakfast food "and seek to do more business with more people on a more friendly basis."

Editorials in Brief

Great Soviet friendship meetings are currently being held in Toronto. We can't think of anything that is more important than that relations between the Soviet and the other United Nations continue good after Victory over the Nazis and Japs. But we do confess to a wish that, concurrent with the great Soviet friendship drive here with its design of informing us about Russia's war effort, social conditions, etc., there were Canada Friendship weeks going on in Moscow, Leningrad, etc., designed to tell the Russians about the Canadian war effort, our social conditions, our hopes.

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

British International Trade Policy

The following paragraphs are taken from an address of A. R. Guinness, chairman of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, and partner in the British banking house of Guinness, Mahon & Co., delivered under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Lowering of trade barriers is not easy and inevitably some interests will feel it more than others, but the time to take action is now, when international trade is at its lowest ebb and before industry reorganizes itself on its longer-term basis. When the leaders of industry draw up their postwar plans they can then take into account the new conditions which they will have to trade under, and it is important that these conditions should remain unchanged for a period.

We may expect in the immediate postwar world a great demand for goods which will be difficult to fill. Trade will be booming. Employment will be brisk. The freer we can make international trade today the more we shall help the Government in its difficult task of keeping down prices and allocating goods and materials which may be in short supply. This period of good trade will be the time for industries to take in their stride any temporary inconvenience they may suffer from a lowering of trade barriers. The timing is essential.

If these readjustments are made today before a period of boom they will help to even out that boom and prolong that period of good trade. In the past, remedial measures have always been taken too late after the boom has passed its peak, and the result is that measures taken to alleviate difficulties have merely increased them in the long run.

I suggest that the main plank in our policy should be close co-operation with the United States. At the same time we should make every effort to increase freer trade within lesser areas. The British Empire is such an area.

It is possible that another area of freer trade might be created between the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, Holland, France, Portugal and Great Britain, which with their colonies would represent a great European and African bloc; Belgium and Holland are already showing the way to such a bloc with their plan for a Monetary and Customs Union. Any such regional pact should not be exclusive but should be on inclusive lines which will allow any outside nations to join, provided they agreed to keep their economies in step and work for a freer trade area and a policy of maximum employment.

The question we are all asking ourselves is, will our friends in the United States recognize their great power in the world and that the decision they have to take will not only affect themselves but be for the good or evil of the whole world. There is no doubt that the American administration thoroughly understands the problems.

It is doubtful, however, whether the rank-and-file politician or businessman yet understands the situation or where his best interests lie. There is still a tendency to look upon all foreign trade as synonymous with exports, and imports as intruders who should not be there. When you ask them how they expect to be paid they do not seem to have considered that side of the transaction. We are going into a period of great difficulty when the war is over, but although Great Britain will be economically weaker she will have tremendous moral and political prestige. Europe demands a lead. Hitler with his "doodle bomb" has reminded us that we are in fact a part of Europe. It will be a time of great opportunity which will require courageous leadership. If we take it and act wisely in the transition period, and plan wisely for the long term ahead, there will be a great chance of success. It will require all our discipline, endurance and courage, but let us hope that our Government will be wise enough to take the opportunity.

Cartoon by Grassick.

CAN HE HOLD IT BACK?

Post-Scripts . . . .

Youngest Bank Director

Being a director of one of Canada's chartered banks calls for certain qualifications—a ripeness of years, experience and a large measure of business success. John Crosbie Cushing, latest addition to the Board of Barclays Bank (Canada), qualifies on two counts. The ripeness of years is yet to come for Jack Cushing is only 37, the youngest bank director in Canada.

MR. CUSHING

Born in Montreal, he attended Westmount High and then went on to Kingston, where he spent four years at the Royal Military College. He graduated from RMC in the middle 20's with the distinction of "BSM." (Battalion Sergeant Major).

Then came the time to decide whether a military or business career was to be embarked upon. At that time army life offered many inducements—a not too strenuous life and a pension at an age when one could retire and enjoy it. Believing that one doesn't get anything worthwhile out of life unless it is fought for, he decided to follow in the footsteps of his father, Lemuel, and become a Chartered Accountant. He was apprenticed to McDonald, Currie and Co., and in due course admitted as a member of the Quebec Society of Chartered Accountants.

Jack Cushing did the usual things in a Chartered Accountant's office, until his "break" came in the early part of 1935. At that time National Breweries Ltd. decided to revamp its accounting system. To that end he was brought into the firm as assistant secretary treasurer For the next six years he thoroughly familiarized himself with all branches of the brewing business. By 1941 he was appointed comptroller. A year later he took on the additional responsibilities of vice-president and director, his age at that time being only 35. Last year he took another step forward when he was appointed executive vice-president.

Following his graduation from RMC, Cushing linked up with one of the Artillery units in Montreal. When Canada entered the war, he went active. Then the doctors discovered an old ailment which in their opinion precluded active service and he was demobilized with the rank of major. He was disappointed, but he took on the job of training other would-be artillerymen.

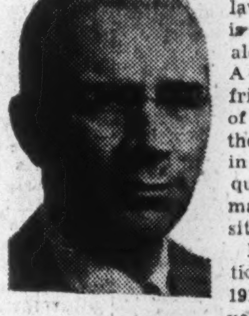
Cushing is a great believer in physical fitness. In the winter he plays indoor tennis and manages to get up to the Laurentians for the odd week-end of skiing. In the summertime he plays a better-than-average golf game and when the hunting season opens has been known to carry two boxes of shells half way across the continent to get in some bird shooting. Being an accountant by training, it is not surprising that he has a liking for certain games of cards, especially those which call for a keen mathematical sense. In particular, he favors cribbage.

Heavy-set, blond, and slow of speech, Cushing inspires confidence. He rarely gives a snap opinion, preferring to think out a problem to a logical conclusion before giving his view. Once his mind is made up he gives every indication that he has thought out the matter under consideration from all angles. When that has been done, he wastes no time in putting his thoughts into action.

* * *

Trust Officer

Harry V. Laughton, K.C., new general manager of National Trust, is lean, grey and of medium height. Trained in two of what are popularly considered the most cold-blooded professions — teaching and law — Laughton is anything but aloof or austere. A quick talker, friendly and full of reminiscences, there is no trouble in getting acquainted with a man of his disposition.



MR. LAUGHTON

He came to Nation Trust in 1915 after a few years, practicing law, with the old Mulock, Lee, Milliken & Clark firm in Toronto. In 1939 he was appointed manager of the Trust Dept. of Toronto office of National Trust and assistant general manager in 1942.

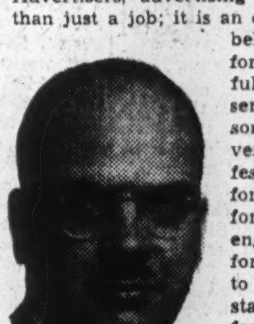
From the time he worked in his father's grocery and china store (still operated by an older brother) in Parkhill near London, Ont., Laughton had planned to be a lawyer. But he couldn't finance the necessary training all at once, so like many another potential businessman he turned to teaching. Armed with a first-class certificate and four months at Model School he was appointed to the principalship of the Parkhill Public School at the mature age of 19. Incidentally, one of his pupils in the entrance class later became his wife. Another, when he graduated to High School teaching at Alliston, Ont., was Fred, later Sir Frederick Banting. In between teaching young Laughton studied at Queen's University. He graduated in 1909 and from Osgoode Hall in 1912.

Though he only actively practiced law a few years, Harry Laughton has kept in close touch with the legal profession and legal associations. He is a past president of the Lawyers' Club of Toronto and of the York County Law Association and was made a K.C. in 1933. His recreations are balanced, curling and golf. In both sports his friends credit him with being well above average. In his younger days he played in the Western Ontario sector of ORFU (Ontario Rugby Football Union).

* * *

Advertisers' Head

To Harold Edgar Stephenson, new president of the Association of Canadian Advertisers, advertising work is more than just a job; it is an opportunity, he believes, to perform a highly useful and essential service. Stephenson regards advertising as a profession that calls for the best efforts of everyone engaged in it, and for unified efforts to improve its standards and effectiveness.



MR. STEPHENSON

Harold Stephenson's respect for this work springs from a long experience with it. Both his father, the late Harry Edward Stephenson, and his mother, the late Clara (Cook) Stephenson, jointly managed their own advertising firm in Toronto. Later the father joined McKim's and served with this national organization for 44 years, for many years as a director and secretary-treasurer. The elder Stephenson was co-author of "The Story of Advertising in Canada."

It was perhaps only natural that, on completing his education at Stanstead College and McGill University, Harold Stephenson should seek a career also in advertising. He started in 1925 as assistant manager of the research department on the Montreal La Presse, then went to the United States for several years, gaining experience with the Boston American and Advertiser, later as assistant to the manager of the researth department, Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York City.

Stephenson returned to Canada in 1928 to become advertising manager of Snap Co., Ltd., and its associated company, the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Montreal. Two years later he became associated with National Business Publications of Montreal, leaving this organization in 1931 to open an office of his own as advertising research counsel. In 1934 the Montreal Patrie induced him to go to Toronto as their Ontario manager. He held this until he took his present position in 1936 as advertising manager of Canada Starch Co. Ltd.

Throughout his career, Harold Stephenson has been interested in professional associations and all other efforts aimed to better the standards in advertising work.

Outside of his work Stephenson's chief enthusiasm is photography and his summer home at Maitland, Ont.

The Stephensons have two children, a boy and a girl.

* * *

City Engineer

A sound technician; an efficient manager. That is the way modest, friendly Roy J. Desmarais, 50, City Engineer of Windsor, is described by his fellow public works engineers and by public health authorities and municipal executives. This month they elevated him to the presidency of the 11-year-old national body (150 engineers, bacteriologists and other technicians) known as the Canadian Institute on Sewage and Sanitation. The field assumes increasing public notice and municipal study with postwar expansion in prospect for sewage works, refuse collection and disposal, street cleaning, stream protection, etc.

MR. DESMARAIS

Succeeding in the association post City Engineer Parsons of Peterborough (another Roy), Desmarais is son of a Walkerville cabinet maker and carpenter; left the University of Detroit at 17 to get nine years' field experience with the late Owen McKay, consulting engineer, as instrument man and draughtsman on municipal, drainage and railway works. He joined the city staff at 26 as assistant city engineer under M. E. Brian and became city engineer on Brian's retirement ten years later, in 1930.

Mr. Desmarais is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and of the American Public Works Association, besides the CISS. A Roman Catholic and member of the Knights of Columbus, he enjoys a reputation among his friends and fellow engineers as a vocalist and storyteller.

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

Taxation Survey Needed
Winnipeg Free Press

The taxation problems of Canada extend far beyond the co-operatives. Their solution is vital to the postwar health of our whole economy and to the employment of our people. And the improvement of our tax system, whatever amount of revenue it is going to collect, is essential to remove intolerable injustices now suffered by the Canadian taxpayer.

The need for a complete overhaul of our tax machinery, to make it ready for the postwar period, is generally recognized on all sides of politics, among economists, businessmen and ordinary taxpayers. It is recognized also that a problem so large and complicated cannot be solved overnight and that if we are to be ready for the economic conditions of peace we should be tackling the problem now.

There is every reason, therefore, why the Government should broaden the scope of its forthcoming royal commission to include the whole field of taxes. If an immediate recommendation on the taxation of co-operatives is desired, the commission can study this particular phase of the general problem first and submit an early interim report on it.

Then it can proceed with the rest of its business, provide a useful public education in this whole field of policy and make a report in time to be acted upon soon after peace comes in Europe. If this course is not followed now, the Government and Parliament, lacking the necessary technical information and understanding, may improvise an inadequate ad hoc policy which could bedevil the whole recovery of the nation after the war.

* * *

What The Papers Say

Beware Free Publicity
Marketing

With the advent of peace there will be a drastic curtailment of governmental information service staffs. Liquidation of these staffs will release a great many men trained in all the wiles and subtleties of getting as much as possible of free material into publications and over the air. Many of these men are going to seek and find employment where their free-space-mindedness and their ability to put it to use will be considered an asset.

Their success in this direction during the war years will induce many concerns to secure their services as free publicity experts in the coming peace days. Their expertness at "putting over" as news material what should have appeared as paid advertising will find continued scope in postwar plans.

The publisher who succumbs to the request for a free write-up of a product or firm whose advertisement is to appear in the same issue of the paper, is being unfair to other advertisers who make no such demands, and he is admitting that his advertising rates are an overcharge.

* * *

Sullying Our Record?
Vancouver Sun

But what does the call of Parliament to reconvene really portend? There is, unfortunately, no frank explanation.

Does it mean that the "short period" of McNaughton treatment is to be abandoned? Does it mean that Mr. King intends to renounce all idea of applying conscription—on the groundwork of what he said in his broadcast, namely, that it is late now and conscription would not only be disturbing but would probably not be very effective anyway?

We hope that this manoeuvre is not being considered. But why is Parliament being called unless to consider a change in the Government's policy which heretofore has been to apply "conscription if necessary."

Mr. King can make out a great case, a fairly magnificent case, for Canada's achievements in the war under the voluntary system. This nation has done nobly. On the basis of population we have achieved an undying glory second to none. The record is splendid and inspiring.

Is it not too bad to spoil—even to sully—that record by a failure to act unitedly as the final crisis of the fighting is attained? If the only way to act nationally is to displease the Province of Quebec, then that proposition may have to be faced.

* * *

As Others See Us . .

War Profiteering Myth
Niagara Falls Review

There is a deal of loose talk on political platforms and it is difficult to believe that E. B. Jolliffe, Ontario CCF leader, was in earnest the other day when he said that war profiteering today makes the profits of the last war look like chicken feed. The Financial Post gives a clear picture of the profit and tax side of war industry, something which should be better known by the general public.

Obviously it would be foolish to continue to make war material when there will be no more need for it. What is to be expected is that some plants will be scrapped while others, where it is possible, will be converted into the making of other, peacetime products. So far there has been no indication from the reading of company statements that profits have increased. On the contrary, many companies, doing far more business, have to pay so much more in taxes that they are paying less than for many years to their owners, the shareholders.

* * *

Stop Me If . . . . .

Doctor. "And did you take your husband's temperature, as I told you?"

"Yes, doctor, I borrowed a barometer and placed it on his chest; it said 'very dry,' so I brought him a quart of beer and he's gone back to work."

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

DOUGLAS M. GOWDY, Manager
RONALD A. McEACHERN, Editor

W. Bruce MacKinnon, managing editor; Gordon L. Smith, assistant editor; Clive H. Chattoe, construction industries editor; Gordon M. Grant, mining editor; James H. Joyce, investment editor; Donald G. MacLean, insurance and banking editor. Associates, Jean W. Edmonds, W. L. Dack.

Ottawa: Kenneth R. Wilson, 260 Irving Ave. 8-0847.

Montreal: Dwight L. Moody, Dominion Square Bldg., MA. 2331.

Corporation Records: Allen Boddington, Winnifred Flanagan, Hazel Horgan, Grace Leaman, Margaret Maitland, Fraser Martin, Marjorie Scammell, Dorothy J. Smeltzer, Claude B. Taylor, Barbara Treviranus.

Librarians: Beatrice M. Hamilton, Jean B. Reid.

Advertising Service: Reg. V. Nicholls.

Austin A. Weaver, advertising manager; M. M. Greig, circulation and promotion manager.

Montreal: Murray R. Chipman, eastern manager.

San Francisco—Duncan A. Scott & Co., Mills Bldg., Sutter 1393.

Los Angeles—Duncan A. Scott & Co., 448 South Hill Street, Michigan 0921.

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FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Executive Vice-President.
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THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES, Yearly, $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF CANADIAN OILS, $1.
THE FINANCIAL POST DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN DIRECTORS and OFFICIALS, Price $8.
THE FINANCIAL POST CORPORATION SERVICE. A. C. Bowman, manager, $20 monthly. Special prices for selected part service.

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Chicago 6: 309 West Jackson Blvd.
London, W3, Eng.: 37 Goldsmith Ave., Acton.

IN YOUR OPINION

A Canadian For Governor-General?

The Question: When the present Governor-General's term expires next spring do you think a Canadian should be appointed and if so what advantages to Canada?

Prof. K. S. Bernhardt
University of Toronto, Toronto.

I think a Canadian should be appointed as the next governor-general as another indication that Canada has attained nationhood. Canada has too few great honors to bestow on deserving Canadians. Therefore, as an indication that Canada is a nation and that we have worthy Canadians, our King should be represented in Canada by a Canadian.

• • •

Senator Frank B. Black
Sackville, N.B.

For the present, in my opinion, a man nonresident in Canada and not a Canadian citizen, should be selected as Governor-General of Canada—preferably a member of the Royal Family. Otherwise the appointment of the governor-general would be in the hands of a political party and few Canadians are free from political party bias. In consequence, serious complications might arise.

• • •

Senator W. A. Buchanan
Lethbridge, Alta.

While there is a probabality of past political affiliations affecting the judgment of a governor-general appointed from within Canada, if difference of opinion arose with his advisers, I would expect, nevertheless, that the system would work as satisfactorily as has been the case in the provinces where lieutenant governors have nearly always come from within each province.

I feel that if we do not move as far as the question suggests, we should at least not confine ourselves to Great Britain in the choice of a representative of the King. Why not a distinguished representative of some of the other commonwealths? And if from Great Britain only, why not a commoner as was John Buchan until his appointment? It doesn't do Canada any harm to have outstanding citizens from other parts of the commonwealth making acquaintance with it in the capacity of governor-general.

• • •

John Beardall
Radio Station CFCO, Chatham, Ont.

The enviable position of Canada today, among the leading nations of the world, is due to a great extent to the protection provided by the Royal Navy and the British Crown, during our stages of national adolescence. Therefore, to slacken these ties in the slightest, would tend to deteriorate our present position and might give some politician a chance to "sell out" our future security. Therefore, let us continue our present system of an outstanding British figure as governor-general, as close to royal blood as is possible and practical.

• • •

W. Garfield Case
Mayor of Owen Sound, Ont.

Personally, I do not favor the appointment of a Canadian as governor-general. Until our political situation becomes more stabilized, I doubt the advisability of giving further consideration to this problem which has been debated many times in the past.

If the circumstances permit, that is to say, if the war has been concluded, I would favor the appointment of an outstanding British military leader whose contribution for the cause of freedom and civilization earned him international renown and outstanding acclaim. It is a time when we should cling very closely to the British people and this link, the governor-general, the direct representative of His Majesty the King, lends itself admirably to this purpose.

There was a time when I certainly would have favored consideration being given to General McNaughton, but that opportunity has passed. At the same time I am making this reference to the immediate present and not in any sense indicating that I would oppose the appointment of a Canadian to this high office at some future date.

• • •

Dr. T. H. Cuddy
Past national president, Native Sons of Canada, Winnipeg.

In my opinion, it would be advantageous to Canada to have a Canadian-born Governor-General. It would help to develop greater unity and a Canadian national spirit. He would be more familiar with the country, its customs, its people and their problems. Such an appointment would remove the imperialistic impression created in the minds of other nations and prove that Canada was not a mere colony but a sovereign state.

• • •

S. J. Dornan
Editor, Dispatch, Alameda, Sask.

I would like to see a Canadian appointed, but cannot see that it would be of special advantage. The representative of His Majesty the King in Canada helps to solidify the bonds of Empire. I think that Canada and Canadians would be delighted to see Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery appointed as governor-general of Canada. After the war is over we must never relax the ties we have with the Motherland.

• • •

H. R. Drummond-Hay, K.C.
Vice-president, God's Lake Gold Mines, Winnipeg.

From an empire and imperial point of view I think it is advisable to have as much interchange of personnel as possible between the different parts of the Commonwealth and for that reason the appointment of a governor-general from the old land appeals to me as advisable and desirable.

• • •

Sir Henry Drayton
Former Minister of Finance in Borden Government after last war.

The tie so well combining the different nations of the commonwealth is the common loyalty to the Crown. It can be well argued that Canadians are as devoted to the throne as Britishers, but I am thinking of the results of a change at the present on our people and on our enemies.

Out present political situation is so mixed that it would be diffcult to make an appointment entirely divorced from Canadian politics. A Liberal Government appointment might be looked on as in their interest. The same could be said of Progressive Conservative, CCF or Social Credit Governments. I think past practice, which, with few exceptions, has worked out well, should be followed particularly at this time when no unnecessary change in our institution should be made.

C. H. Hale
Editor, Packet and Times, Orillia, Ont.

I should be very sorry to see the practice of having His Majesty the King send a representative from Great Britain to act as Governor-General of Canada superseded by the appointment to the office of a resident in Canada. The presence of a governor-general from the mother country is almost the last remaining visible link connecting Canada with the Empire. If the post of governor-general were converted into a patronage plum for the Canadian Government it would lose much of its significance and prestige.

• • •

Roderick S. Kennedy
Editor, Family Herald & Weekly Star, Montreal.

I believe the governor-general is better not a Canadian. One of the concrete advantages of the British connection is the availability for various purposes of people who are completely outside Canadian life, prejudices and politics and yet who are not "foreigners." Under present conditions the governor-general has some of the "above politics" aspects of the King. If a Canadian were appointed he would inevitably have some political tinge and become vulnerable. Probably he would in time go out with the Government like the speaker of the House of Commons.

• • •

A. F. D. Lace
Former superintendent of bond investments, Confederation Life Association, Toronto.

The appointment of a Canadian governor-general, when the position is vacant, would destroy a valuable link with Great Britain just when her heroic stand alone against the "beast" has astounded her friends as well as the civilized world.

The Dumbarton Oaks and other allied conferences have no other guide for a world peace plan but the experience of the British Commonwealth of Nations where independence and co-operation have succeeded in the highest degree.

Then why weaken our position in the councils of the nations when a world crisis impends? Will our spiritual or material greatness be hastened? I doubt it.

• • •

Commissioner David Lamb
Retired Salvation Army officer, Toronto.

Presumably Canadians in this and other matters desire to secure the best available. Looking back over more than 40 years of personal contacts, I see today serious gaps, racial, spiritual and cultural, in the life of the Dominion. Even agriculture and industry could conceivably have been improved by less restricted policy. Any narrowing outlook would be detrimental and hampering to our development. Canada is becoming an important world power. If I were a young man I would greatly desire to become a good Canadian without necessarily the ambition to attain this high office. I am not yet a Canadian—just a simple Scot.

• • •

Mrs. H. F. MacLeod
Regent of Sir Howard Douglas Chapter, IODE, Fredericton, N.B.

I can see no advantage but many disadvantages to Canada in the appointment of a Canadian as governor-general. Such an appointment would be a decided step toward the complete independence of Canada. The war has demonstrated the great advantage of a close knit commonwealth of nations under the British crown. We should be concerned with strengthening the bonds of Empire rather than in loosening one of the few remaining tangible links.

The appointment of a governor-general—the direct representative of our King—should be entirely free of any suspicion of political expediency—difficult if the appointee were a Canadian.

• • •

Angus MacInnis
Member for Vancouver East in House of Commons.

I think Canada's next governor-general should be a Canadian. In my opinion there are two things necessary to achieve Canada's status as a nation. First, that the representative of Canada's king should be a Canadian. Second, that Canada should assume full power over her own constitution without reference to any parliament or policy outside Canada.

The advantages of having a Canadian as governor-general are hard to state as they cannot be reduced to material terms. It would help to build national unity and, I think, a realization of our international responsibilities.

• • •

Wesley McCurdy
Publisher, Tribune, Winnipeg.

I think the path of our progress to Dominion status has been accompanied by altogether too much hullabaloo regarding minor incidents along the way. References to signing of the Halibut Treaty have been repeated throughout the years ad nauseam. Over-emphasis on such matters has tended to convey the impression that Canadian sovereignty means Empire hostility whereas, in my opinion, quite the reverse should be the case.

As a visitor to Winnipeg said in an address the other day, "These are the cries of adolescence," and now that we have attained full maturity they should be discarded. I would characterize the movement for a Canadian governor-general as just another of those cries, conducive to misunderstanding in many quarters and not calculated to bring us any practical advantage.

• • •

J. F. H. Teed, K.C.
Corporation lawyer and constitutional authority, Saint John, N.B.

I do not favor the appointment of a Canadian as governor-general of Canada. In my opinion such an appointment would tend to weaken ties which attach Canada to Great Britain. Also, I consider it more probable that a Canadian would be unduly influenced in his actions as governor by unreasonable local prejudices and irritations.

• • •

Dr. J. C. Webster
Historian and former professor, University of Chicago Medical School, Shediac, N.B.

In view of the state of party politics in Canada, I infinitely prefer a governor-general chosen from outside Canada as being independent and without party bias. The present system has worked well, why change it?

Business This Week

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Year Ago
■Financial Post Production Index Base period 1935-39=100.	245.0	245.8	248.0	250.2	262.5
National Income, D.B.S. (c)	....	802	750	778.9	762.9
Dom. war expend. (millions $)	378.1	346.5	305.5	281.0	354.6
Dom. total revenue (do.)	224.7	229.3	220.5	252.5	249.9
Dom. total expend. (do.)	437.4	407.3	446.2	503.2	440.3
Dept. store sales index no.	....	179.1	165.4	156.9	156.3
Retail sales index no.	....	180.2	157.2	168.8	157.9
Wholesale sales index no.	....	....	200.8	179.6	170.8
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+10.2	+11.4	+9.4	+5.7
Divd. payment index♦	129.9	129.8	129.9	129.9	123.9
■Bank deposits (1935-39=100)	202.9	200.3	202.4	207.6	200.3
Bank debits (1935-40=100)	....	....	177.1	170.0	157.1
Money supply (c)	....	....	5,680	5,694	4,825
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY					
Production ratio	....	68.6	68.3	68.7	70.7
Shipment ratio	....	71.1	71.5	70.2	68.7
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
■Tons (D.B.S. index)	140.4	160.6	192.2	192.9	135.4
■Cars (D.B.S. index)	127.4	128.3	145.5	150.0	121.6
COST OF LIVING					
D.B.S. index	118.6	118.8	118.9	119.0	119.3
EMPLOYMENT INDEX No. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	185.5	184.3	183.5	186.2
Manufacturing	....	226.2	225.0	225.8	229.9
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (b)	....	148.5	147.4	147.0	147.3
Payrolls (1937=100) (a)	....	220	216	212	217
RAILWAYS	1944	1943	1944 (Jan. 1 to date)	1943 (Jan. 1 to date)	Change %
■Carloadings (week Nov. 11)	74,835	73,652	3,175,601	2,993,238	+6.1
■C.P.R. gross (week Nov. 14) $	6,151,000	6,121,000	314,781,000	231,880,000	+31.4
■C.N.R. gross rev. .. (Oct.) $	37,486,000	37,585,000	365,644,000	364,534,000	+0.3
■C.N.R. net rev. .... (Oct.) $	5,172,000	9,239,000	66,383,000	81,357,000	—18.4
C.P.R. gross rev. .. (Sept.) $	27,630,612	26,289,433	237,952,981	216,019,305	+10.1
C.P.R. net rev. .... (Sept.) $	3,690,670	3,784,765	26,621,121	32,761,861	—18.5
IRON AND STEEL—(Sept.)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	145,406	147,902	1,412,385	1,331,966	+6.1
Steel production .... (tons)	242,725	241,255	2,236,481	2,237,736	—0.1
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded (Oct.) $	25,925,400	17,238,500	260,330,200	179,968,100	+44.4
Building permits .. (Sept.) $	9,546,779	7,713,926	98,479,709	60,439,593	+63.1
Cement prod., bbls. (Aug.)	943,729	953,742	4,704,509	4,894,698	—3.9
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. (Sept.)	1,972,621	2,014,255	17,907,496	17,884,229	+0.2
■Flour exp., bbls. ... (Oct.)	1,090,666	849,886	11,724,641	10,932,825	+7.2
■Wheat exp., bush. .. (Oct.)	28,716,410	19,966,656	241,272,485	156,333,356	+54.5
Cattle sales▲ ...... (Oct.)	180,906	117,573	1,182,487	933,606	+26.5
Hog sales▲ .... (Oct.)	563,783	613,933	7,178,009	5,290,689	+35.7
SEA FISHERIES—$					
Catch, cwts. .... (August)	1,793,878	2,202,166	7,199,069	*7,823,073	—7.9
Landed value .... (August)	7,726,650	6,750,800	30,653,816	27,124,155	+13.1
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons .. (Oct.)	258,301	259,336	2,490,050	2,496,703	—0.4
Exports, tons ...... (Oct.)	262,998	261,594	2,510,419	2,412,187	+4.1
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons .. (Sept.)	1,396,169	1,460,853	12,330,350	13,182,574	—6.5
■Gold rec. (fine oz.) (Oct.)	222,542	286,141	2,445,799	3,074,537	—20.5
Petroleum prod., brl. (Aug.)	833,495	857,945	6,681,415	6,743,301	—0.9
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT—(Sept.)—					
Total monthly 1,000 kw.h.'s	3,234,788	3,376,775	30,187,935	29,898,835	+0.9
FOREIGN TRADE—					
Imports† .... (Sept.)	159,710	137,271	1,330,015	1,276,973	+4.2
■Exports† .... (Oct.)	313,962	259,808	2,860,583	2,378,992	+20.2
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Shoe prod., pr. .... (Aug.)	2,937,490	2,762,787	23,568,329	22,940,592	+6.3
■Cotton consump., lb. (Oct.)	13,314,851	13,550,334	134,074,617	151,496,272	—11.8
Cigarette cons. No.† (Sept.)	1,066,832	923,720	8,573,081	8,204,882	+3.3
FINANCE—					
■Bank debits† ...... (Oct.) $	4,931,879	4,654,207	48,942,746	43,746,005	+11.7
■Bond sales† .... (Oct.) $	881,713	486,159	5,642,588	5,147,205	+9.6
Life insurance sales (Aug.) $	41,970,000	45,612,000	421,074,000	377,715,000	+11.5

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C. †000 omitted.
▲Total at yards and plants. ■New items for week.
♦Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. (c) 000,000's omitted. ♦Gold excluded.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries.
*Cumulative 4 months. °Excluding Northwest Territories.

War and Business

District Heat for Britons

Manchester has announced plans to be the first British city to install district heat—street mains delivering steam to individual houses and buildings as in Canada at Winnipeg and London, in many United States cities and in some European cities (see The Financial Post Nov. 11, 1944). Manchester's municipally-operated garden city suburb of Wythenshawe will be the testing ground; road planning for postwar homes in the development includes ducts at crossroads and junctions to link up pipes from projected heat supply stations. The city corporation's Arthur S. Hamilton, deputy surveyor, is responsible for the project.

British Automobiles

Recent news that Henry Ford has a slick little postwar "Model T" under wraps is followed by word from London that Britain's automobile industry too has interesting small car plans. While an official of the Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders was revealing that the industry hoped to capture new overseas markets with further peanut models, the Austin Motor Works at Birmingham announced it is already testing new ones for production three months after the European war ends; revealed its prices would run $880, $1,080 and $1,400 for 10, 12 and 16 h.p. models and predicted all postwar British automobiles would cost 30 to 50% more than prewar.

The British industry, the society official said, expects to gain a substantial foreign market—he didn't mention countries—with a medium power five passenger car "after production costs have been reduced sufficiently." This overseas market would have a $2 billions buying capacity, he predicted, but he didn't indicate how much of it Britain hopes to corner. To sell ultimately at competitive prices abroad the industry, he reported, plans to set out first to sell to a majority of Britons.

Electronic House

What can we reasonably expect for tomorrow's house from the science of electronics? David Sarnoff—president of Radio Corp. of America with which RCA Victor in Canada is affiliated—would restrain "pie-in-the-sky" thinking on this important subject but makes a new contribution to its glamor and attraction. "Electrons caged in glowing tubes can do everything from sorting oranges to locating an errant husband," Mr. Sarnoff says in "Mighty Midgets," a recent magazine article.

Here's a digest of what he says about the coming house.

Some will be built of plastic panels, formed in factories by electronic heat; should cost less than a prewar house of the same size. For an added price something like that of a refrigerator, it will have an electric doodad in the air conditioning system that electronically combs out dust, pollen, germs. For another $100 it can have inter-room listening and communication phones to improve mother's management efficiency and comfort. Walls and drapes themselves may provide illumination in some rooms, fluorescent tubes in others, and night "traffic" will be made safe by doorways, baseboards, bannisters and stair edges that glow softly.

"Luminescent lighting will cost more at first than incandescent bulbs, but it will pay for itself in lower electric bills." Electronic tubes in the refrigerator will kill bacteria, keep meat, milk and eggs for months. An electronic moth cupboard will protect furs and woollens. Phototubes may open doors and turn off lights. At $250 you will get a combined radio-television set, ultimately with color added; most new radio sets will include frequency modulation to end fading or interference and there will be pocket models as small as a cigarette case. Your telephone too, some years after peace, may enable you to dial brother Joe in Winnipeg without calling Long Distance; may take messages in your absence and play them back to you when you return.

International Paper Reports Less Profit
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Despite an increase in sales of International Paper Co. and subsidiaries during the first nine months of 1944, to $173,995,224 from $158,780,385 in the corresponding 1943 period, higher costs, increased tax deductions and increased provision for depreciation and depletion resulted in a decline in consolidated net income to $6,548,627, or $1.68 a share on the common stock, from last year's $6,622,475, or $1.73 a common share.

For the third quarter of 1944, sales were $59,564,501 against $54,618,446 in the like 1943 period, and consolidated net income was $2,114,377 against $2,279,274 last year.

R. J. Cullen, chairman, states that "the company's liability for U. S. taxes based on income has been recalculated and adjustments have been made representing an increase of $492,977 in net profit previously reported for the first six months of 1944.

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Vast amounts of Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds will mature in December; and millions of dollars in interest and dividends will also be payable.

Since money, like man, was meant to be kept profitably employed, those who anticipate having funds to invest should consider the most desirable securities now available.

An inquiry will bring you a list of such securities.

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Write two facts across your ledger:

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2—Every day they see 24-sheet Posters.

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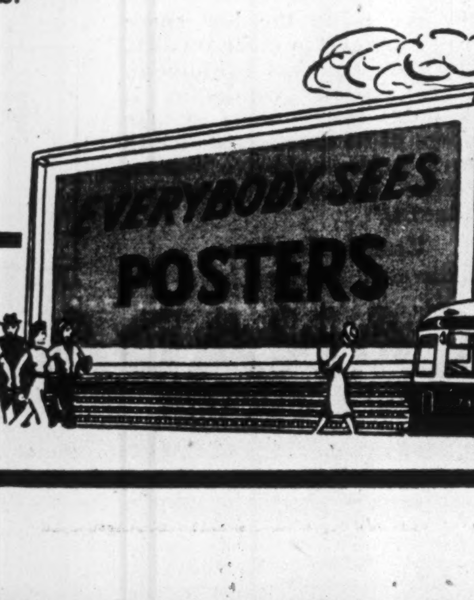

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OUTSTANDING opportunity to enter or enlarge in the Canadian and Empire markets.

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510 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK
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South. Canada Power Earnings Up in Oct.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Southern Canada Power Co. reports gross revenues increased by $16,010 in October over Oct., 1943, to $304,572. Operating and maintenance expenses rose $3,143 to $95,709, taxes were up $8,240 at $83,711, interest, depreciation and dividends were $1,634 higher, at $120,764, to leave surplus after charges and dividends at $4,388 against $1,395 year before, an improvement of $2,993.

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James Richardson & Sons
LIMITED
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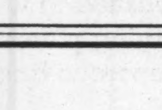

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All Grain Selected from Our Elevators in the Finest Growing Districts of Western Canada.
Write or Wire for Quotations.
NATIONAL GRAIN CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

Feed Grain for Britain Is Moving Out of West

All-Rail Shipments Expected to be Effected During Winter — Lift Embargo on Coarse Grains to Stimulate Alberta Oats Movement

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—An unexpected development in the grain market during the past week has been the purchase of some three million bushels of western oats for shipment to Great Britain, which although it has had a good wheat crop is reported to be short of feed grain.

Because of present pressure on lake shipping space for other business and the fact that oats now in terminal elevators have been sold for shipment to eastern Canada or to the United States, the oats in question will probably have to come forward from the country and be shipped East all-rail during the winter.

Free Alberta Oats

For some time past the shipment of oats and barley to the lakehead has been embargoed in order to promote the forwarding of wheat. That restriction has now been lifted, so far as concerns shipment of oats from Alberta. For the next few weeks the change will probably not make much difference, as the railways are providing very few cars for grain in Alberta just now. Grain shipments are made by preference from Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, in order to get the maximum service from railway cars before the close of navigation.

Anxiety at Lakehead

There is still anxiety at the lakehead with respect to the quantity of wheat available for shipment down the lakes before freeze-up. Vessels of American registry, up to recently in the ore trade, are seeking cargoes for winter storage, after making a last trip down the lakes. Some of these have been chartered, and others have had to be refused, because grain presently on hand has already been booked. There was a slight gain last week in the quantity of wheat in store in terminals at Port Arthur and Fort William, which increased to 20 million bushels. At the same time the number of cars in lakehead railway yards was reduced to 2,500, as low as it is expected to get during a busy period.

This occurred in spite of the fact that the terminals are working only an eight hour day, because of the refusal of the employees' union to sanction overtime. That does not, however, indicate that union action has not slowed down grain movement. Recent arrivals of cars at the lakehead have necessarily been reduced because of the slow rate at which cars were unloaded some weeks ago, with empties subsequently returned to the West for further loads.

PRODUCTION VICE-PRES.

H. T. Cranford has been appointed vice-president in charge of production of the Western Clock Co., Peterborough; is secretary of the company.

Brown Co. has announced that on Dec. 1 it will make a semi-annual payment of interest on its general mortgage 5% cumulative bonds, for the six months ended Nov. 30, with payment to registered owners as of the close of business Nov. 30.

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411 Avenue Building - - - - Saskatoon, Sask.

PULP AND PAPER THIS WEEK

New Products From Pulp

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Increasing attention in the trade and in business circles is being given to possibilities of new products from woodpulp, as soon as war needs are over. As a result of wartime research, more progress has been made in technical developments than during several preceding decades. Most of the leading pulp and paper companies have plans for new products, although for the time being details of these plans are being kept closely secret.

In the field of plastics, as an instance, there appears to be a large potential use of woodpulp as a raw material. After the war, it is said, new textile products will be made available for civilian use that will have startling new qualities—new strength, softness and versatility. There will be a struggle between cotton and wood as a source of cellulose.

New Plastics Developed

Alcohol already is being produced from woodpulp, at a plant of Ontario Paper Co. In Sweden, production of alcohol from wood is much more extensive, with important technical progress reported. A new plastic material which promises to take the place of metal in some uses, is to be in commercial production shortly by Howard Smith Paper Mills. Other companies have been working on similar materials, and these new products are likely to give the metals a real tussle, with the consumer benefiting.

Vanilla from wood is another example. Canada has no production of this sort as yet, but in the Wisconsin woods Marathan Corp. is making this war-scarce chemical product.

In some quarters, it is being maintained that by-product activities will be a source for considerable profit-expansion in the future — particularly if present tax regulations are revised.

• • •

U. S. Consumption Cut

For the 15th consecutive month, as result of Government restrictions, U. S. newsprint consumption was reduced in October. The decline from last year was 7.4%, while the decline for the first 10 months of the year was 15.2%.

Newspaper publishers reported on hand at the end of October, 54 days' supply of newsprint. At the end of September they had 63 days' supply.

The U. S. publishers got 75% of their supply during the first 10 months of this year from Canada. Newfoundland contributed 3% of total U. S. use, U. S. mills 22%. There have been no U. S. imports of newsprint from Europe this year, whereas in the first 10 months of the prewar year 1939 European sources provided 9% of total U. S. supply.

Newspaper advertising linage in 52 U. S. cities during first eight months of this year shows an increase of 1.2% over the like 1943 period. Billings of three major U. S. radio networks were up 30% over last year, magazine advertising linage for first 10 months of this year up 23.6%.

St. Lawrence Corp. announces that it has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 23, but has omitted the special dividend of 75 cents paid in December of the last three years. The statement says that earnings of the company are running somewhat lower during 1944 due to increased costs.

U. S. Subsidy Reverses Policy

Bonusing of Exports Is Against Trade Aims, Results from Big Crop

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — The grain trade, both in the United States and in Canada is somewhat puzzled over the action of the U. S. Government in announcement of a subsidy plan for exports of wheat and flour. It is much criticized as running counter to trade policies generally encouraged by the U. S. Department of State. Its effect for the moment is slight, as the number of outlets to which wheat and flour can be shipped on a commercial basis is small.

So far there has been no resultant change in the price basis for export of Canadian wheat, which remains at about $1.47 per bushel, just about corresponding to parity with the new U. S. export price. Canada would not be in a good position just now to object to the export subsidy, because the wheat surplus in the United States, which the subsidy is designed to reduce to some small extent, has been considerably increased by imports of wheat from Canada, only discontinued after the size of the last harvest was completely disclosed.

Announcement of the new policy at this time is taken by some observers to mean that the international committee which operates under the Washington wheat agreement has not succeeded in its recent attempt to arrive at an agreed international price basis for wheat.

Clothes by
Levy Bros.
Are a Sound Investment

At a time when economy counts, it pays to order clothes that, because of their fine fabrics and workmanship, will continue to look well and feel well long after other clothes are discarded.

Choose now from our collection of distinctive British materials.

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Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp — News Sulphite Pulp
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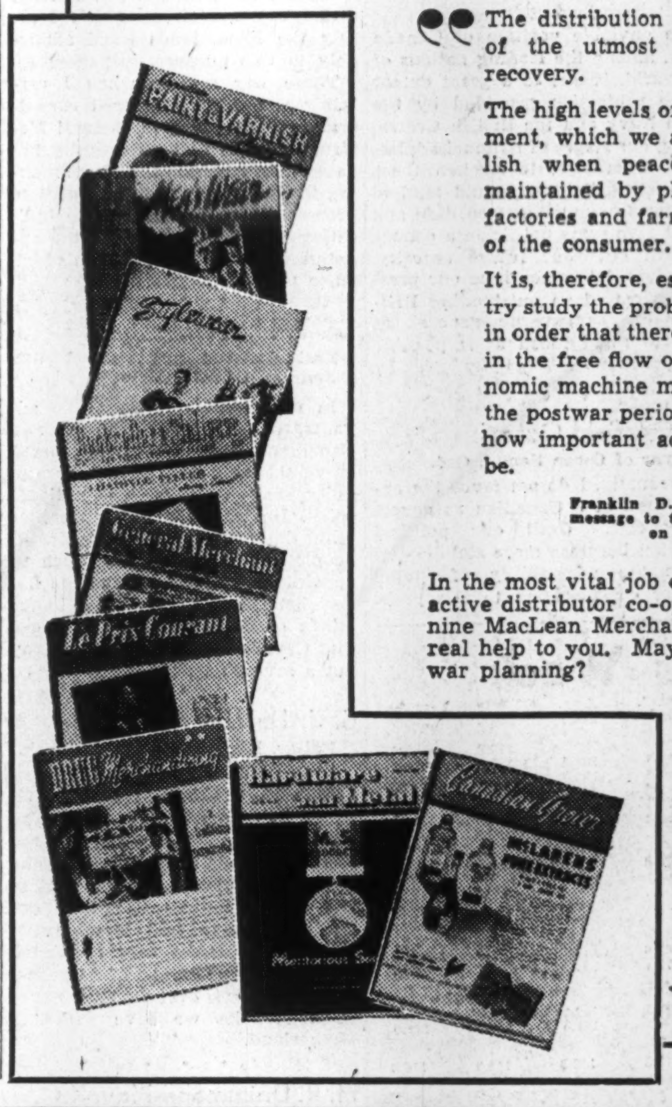
F.D.R. SAID IT:



"The distribution of civilian goods will be of the utmost importance to postwar recovery.

The high levels of production and employment, which we are all working to establish when peace comes, can only be maintained by placing the output of our factories and farms speedily in the hands of the consumer.

It is, therefore, essential that every industry study the problems of distribution now, in order that there may be no interruptions in the free flow of goods. Our entire economic machine must function smoothly in the postwar period and I need not tell you how important adequate distribution will be."

Franklin D. Roosevelt sent this message to the Boston Conference on Distribution.

In the most vital job of developing and maintaining active distributor co-operation, one or more of these nine MacLean Merchandising Newspapers can be of real help to you. May we help you with your postwar planning?

MACLEAN Merchandising Newspapers

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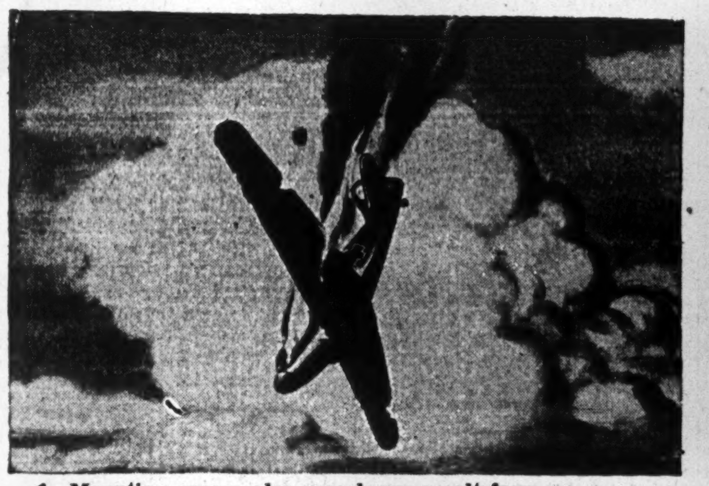
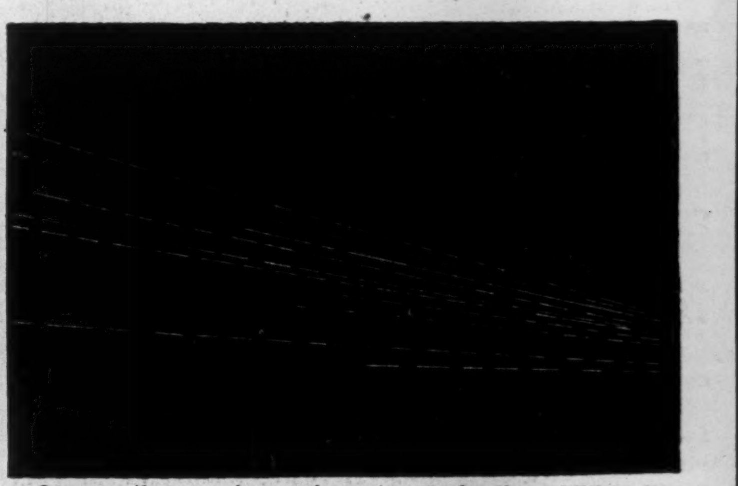


1. Mounting enemy plane crack-ups result from . . .



2. . . . the superior equipment and shooting ability of Allied pilots.

3. One equipment requirement is an ample supply of strong, well-made ammunition belts to feed the bullets through the guns.

4. To meet this demand, looms for weaving the belts were speeded up and the motors operating the looms were frequently overloaded.

What one man and 40 loom-motors did about it

To quote from the Plant Superintendent's letter:

"Early in 1942, we installed 40 new narrow-fabric looms, individually driven by glass-wound motors . . .

Since the installation of the looms, we have overloaded them to step up production, but this has had no adverse effect on the motors whatever. We are very pleased with their performance, and they certainly are neat and compact. Believe me, all motors purchased for my division will be glass-wound motors in the future." (1)

(1) Name on request.

The glass in these motors is Fiberglas* Electrical Insulation.

This insulation can withstand frequent overloading . . . just one of the reasons why design engineers, plant superintendents, and maintenance men are using increasing amounts of Fiberglas for important wartime applications.

They are using the low space factor of Fiberglas to make smaller, lighter, more compact equipment. They are skilfully combining it with suitable impregnants to take advantage of its great resistance to moisture, acids, corrosive vapors, and other causes of insulation breakdowns.

Used by Services

The armed services have also recognized these qualities of Fiberglas and are finding increasing uses for it in the important fighting equipment — from battleships to airplanes.

Ask your electrical distributor for technical data on Fiberglas. Or write: Fiberglas Canada Limited, Oshawa, Ontario.

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Work-music Makes The Grade

After Two Years Planned Programs Still Appeal

By ELLEN MACKIE

After practical tests in almost every kind of industrial plant, work-music in Canada has become an accepted development in factory organization. It appears to have a place in industry, to be in some cases almost as necessary as the machines whose whine and grind has been set to tune.

Two years ago, when the Associated Broadcasting Co. began piping Musak planned work-programs from its studio in Montreal (later, from Toronto and Hamilton), mixing Wagner and welding was a newfangled idea regarded pretty doubtfully by Canadian businessmen.

But more than 200 industrial plant managers have been willing to try work-music, and now, after two years or so, about 98% have reported that in factories where music has been installed enough to permit an estimate, production has been upped 5 to 10%; that music eases strain, cuts absenteeism; that employees are sold on the idea, nearly 100%.

Music Satisfies a Need

"Music seems to satisfy a need among workers," says H. E. Hall, general manager of James Morrison Brass Mfg. Co., whose Hamilton plant employs about 400 men, about 50 women, uses heavy, noisy machinery.

The male employees didn't quite take to the idea when Muzak service was first being considered. Too, it seemed doubtful if the tunes could be heard over the rumble of machinery, which in this factory registers over 100 decibels.

Finally it was decided to give the programs a three months test. At points of highest sustained noise levels, on the four floors, 32 loudspeakers were placed. The music "cut through" interfering noises, brought the tunes clear and true to every part of the plant.

During the first few days the men were unresponsive. Gradually, it was noticed that the whirr of machinery was subdued, that the tune "rode over" the racket. The men began to respond to this easing up of tension, to hum and whistle familiar tunes as they worked. The repetitive, manual work wasn't slowed down by this; but the whole place seemed easier.

Out of a recent survey among plants and factories in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton has come this and other evidence in favor of the work-music plan.

Said the president of a large garment factory: "Music can't help increasing production. Take the first half-hour in the morning. Usually as much as 30 minutes of that time was lost in getting under way. The women want to talk; to discuss what they did the night before, what movies they saw; to give each other recipes; to chat about clothes and babies. Now, with a lively march playing at the beginning of the shift, they settle right down to the job, and at least 25 minutes are saved."

Attendance records seem to improve also under the influence of music. National Hosiery Mills, Hamilton, after a recent check on absenteeism, reported the remarkably low rate of 2.6%. J. A. Kitchen, assistant manager, says that although this factory has various other incentives to continued good attendance, he gives a share of the credit to music; that it has made things run more smoothly in the factory and brought a more cheerful atmosphere generally. He points out that when machines break down, workmen — especially those on piecework—get riled. When the music starts up it seems to ease the tension. The men begin to whistle and irritation goes. Employees in National Hosiery Mills recently voted 98% for keeping on with the programs.

Heat was a problem for J. R. Moodie Co., Hamilton, until music went to work. President R. R. Moodie writes: "On excessively warm days of last summer we did not have to close down at all due to heat. Other years we were forced to close down at four p.m. We also notice during the heat and on dull days that the music seems to divert the operator's mind from the heat and humidity to the music."

The idea of work-music is not to keep the employees at racehorse speed; nor to step up production to the point where it backfires. Its value in the plants appears to be largely psychological. The employees enjoy the programs. This is the major feature upon which the whole idea rests. As the work proceeds, it moves not faster, but at a more steady pace, a more even tempo. Hence the general effect is greater production throughout the period.

Music in a factory does not mean just any kind of music, planned to please personal tastes. Unless the programs are scientifically "tailor made" for use in industry, there may be unsuitable selections that are distracting and upsetting, do more harm than good.

Ten Minutes in Thirty

Experience has shown that about two and a half hours of music during an eight-hour shift give the best results. The music comes on for approximately ten minutes every half-hour. During luncheon and rest periods more buoyant and breezy tunes are broadcast. Popular tunes, which aren't used at other times, are also piped over in the break periods..

During work hours "scientific music" only is broadcast: that is, music specially orchestrated, arranged, and recorded for use only in factories and plants. To do this, Muzak has a special board which studies each selection and decides what types of instruments would be best suited for reproduction in factories. (Certain groups of instruments will not penetrate factory noise or be heard as clearly as others.)

Tailor-made Music

The Muzak Board then has the selection reorchestrated to eliminate parts such as trumpet solos, or very heavy brass section solos with too big a drop or gain in volume. In other words, each selection is made easy to hear in noisy factories, so that the music will benefit those who work to it, not distract or upset them.

Selections are chosen also to tune in with each hour of the shift as the energy and interest of employees rises or lapses. After considerable experimenting, it was found that marches serve best at the change of a shift. Marches to begin a shift create a cheerful atmosphere, and prepare the way for a quieter type of music as the work proceeds. When the shift ends, marches promote a "chin up" attitude as employees leave the plant. Strauss waltzes lead every type of music in popular appeal. The best time for these gay light-hearted numbers is during fatigue periods; there is something about three-quarter time that is very refreshing in a low moment.

Planned Hours

In the first hour, employees are unsettled. Muzak plans for this mood music of a stabilizing nature, in a pronounced rhythm, which induces a settled frame of mind and cuts down conversation. Production is best in the second hour, and light, stimulating, music can make it even better. The fourth hour, energy wanes somewhat and hunger sets in. The music strikes up with soothing, relaxing airs, tunes that will produce a mood to benefit digestion, during this pre-lunch period. Music with a "lift" helps in the seventh hour, when time begins to drag. Finally, during the eighth hour, when eyes move involuntarily to the clock, there is a Viennese waltz, to pep up the last moments.

To provide a factory with Muzak service, the plant must be equipped for sound. This involves a study of acoustics, machines and other intruding noises. Engineers make an estimate of the necessary number of loudspeakers, amplifiers and so forth, which are regulated to the needs of the different parts of the factory. Telephone circuits are adapted to carry high fidelity reproductions, necessitating a great deal of research by transmission engineers of the telephone company.

Volume Control

The volume, or level, at which the program is fed into the telephone circuit is another matter requiring careful attention, if clear, pleasing distribution is to be attained.

The program is then "piped in" on the telephone lines, from the studios of the Associated Broadcasting Company, to the factory. From there it passes through a sound system and goes to the loudspeakers—which may be regulated to give loud or soft music as desired.

The studios are like any ordinary broadcasting studios. Three operators work in 8-hour shifts, and their job requires the utmost in precision so that the chosen numbers are played on the tick of the hour and half-hour, and on the right disc.

Many factory executives are inclined to think of music in terms of entertaining their employees only—or trying to please tastes in programming—rather than in terms of a proper tonic, which — while it may not contain all the flavoring the listeners would like (that is, all the different types of music they would like to hear), nevertheless contains the proper ingredients to benefit and stimulate, to solve problems for employees and managers alike.

CLOCK VICE-PRESIDENT

J. H. Vernor becomes first vice-president of Western Clock Co., Peterborough. He remains general manager.

Newfoundland Revenues Up

Newfoundland's Oct., 1944 revenues exceeded those of Oct., 1943 by $147,966 but expenditures increased $476,211. Consequently the Oct., 1944 excess of revenue over expenditure of $217,239 was $328,245 less than it was in the same month a year before.

Total revenues for the seven months from April 1 to Oct. 31, 1944 were $5,799,678 more than for the same period in 1943. Total expenditure for this period was only up $2,867,112 over the 1943 period. As a result the excess of the revenue over the expenditure for the seven months of 1944 was $7,191,006 as compared with $4,258,440 for the same period in 1943.

Details of revenue and expenditure are as follows:

	Oct. 1944	Oct. 1943
Revenue:	$	$
Customs	1,612,382	1,326,533
Posts & telegraphs	112,059	111,609
Assessor of taxes	238,438	387,848
Natural resources	21,784	14,020
Other revenue	264,943	261,630
Total	2,249,606	2,101,640
Expenditure:		
General	2,032,367	1,556,156
Total	2,032,367	1,556,156
Revenue:	—April-Oct.—	
Customs	10,944,837	8,076,340
Posts & telegraphs	907,585	875,242
Assessor of taxes	7,808,533	5,847,654
Natural resources	172,034	150,460
Other revenue	2,298,965	1,382,580
Total	22,131,954	16,332,276
Expenditure:		
General	12,720,749	9,654,018
Debt charges	2,220,199	2,419,818
Total	14,940,948	12,073,836

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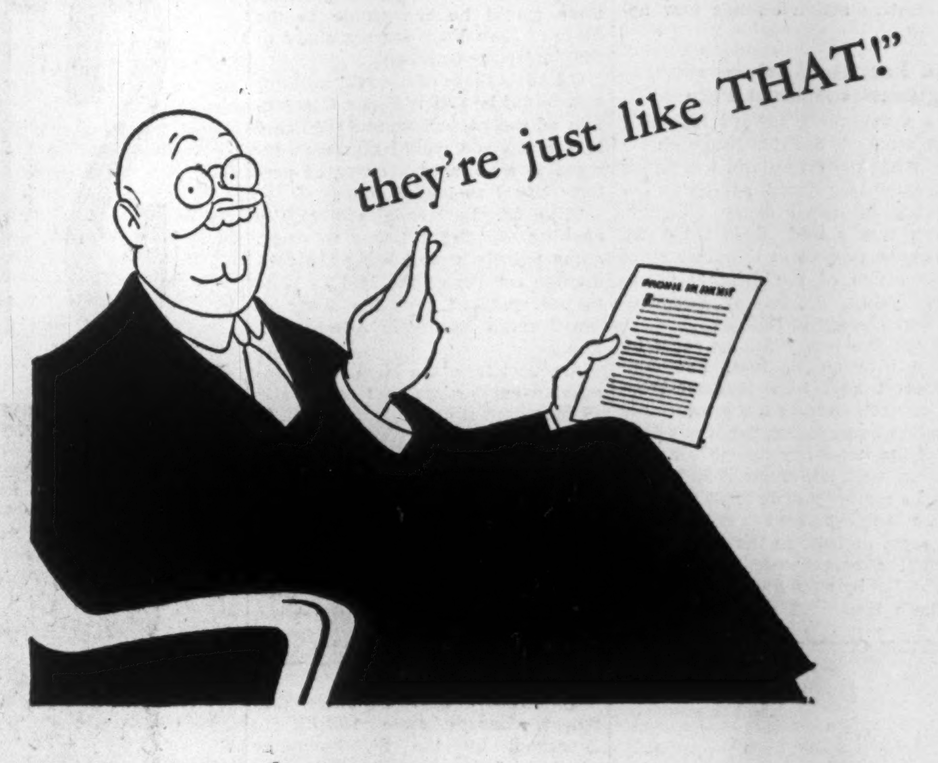
Through the showing of French language films in Montreal's famous St. Denis Theatre FRANCE FILM has helped, in large measure, to provide needed entertainment for hundreds of thousands of patriotic Canadians who speak only the language of their ancestors.

FRANCE FILM has performed another service as well. Through Alban Janin, its guiding genius, the company has brought opera to wartime audiences in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. Through the enterprise of FRANCE FILM thousands of Canadians in these large cities have been privileged to enjoy the work of some of the best artistic talent in the world.

A more recent development has been the organization of the Montreal Philharmonic Orchestra. This has had the distinct advantage of providing better integrated orchestra music for FRANCE FILM operas, ballet and concert performances, and to spread appreciation for fine music outside of Montreal by taking the new orchestra on tour.

FRANCE FILM CO.
MONTREAL CANADA

"Freedom of Choice and the Printer's Product . . .



Says Bixby:

"PRINTERS—and all others connected with the graphic arts—can take a special and very personal pride in the fight to safeguard every Canadian's right of free choice.

"The products they turned out in peacetime—printed booklets, folders, broadsides and advertisements—helped Canadians to keep themselves informed and to exercise their freedom of choice intelligently. Printing gave Canadians the facts . . . and urged them to form their own opinions. Printing fostered the buying that built up Canadian industry and helped to make it one of our most formidable weapons of war.

"During the war printing has helped to sell Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, to recruit men and women for the armed forces and for essential war work. Printing has explained the necessity for blood donations and for rationing and conservation and salvage. Printing has helped our fighting men to be welcomed as friends in many strange lands.

"And, when the final Victory is won, printing will carry the millions of messages that will put Canadian industry into peacetime production again.

"Freedom of choice and freedom of the press must go hand in hand. For a free press, in a free country, is the voice of TRUTH!

"To paraphrase a thought expressed recently by a well-known news magazine, 'If the average German had known a fraction as much *truth* about the world as the average citizen of this country knows, this war almost surely would not have happened.' But, because the German people accepted and tried to live a pattern of monstrous lies, every freedom we cherish was very nearly lost."

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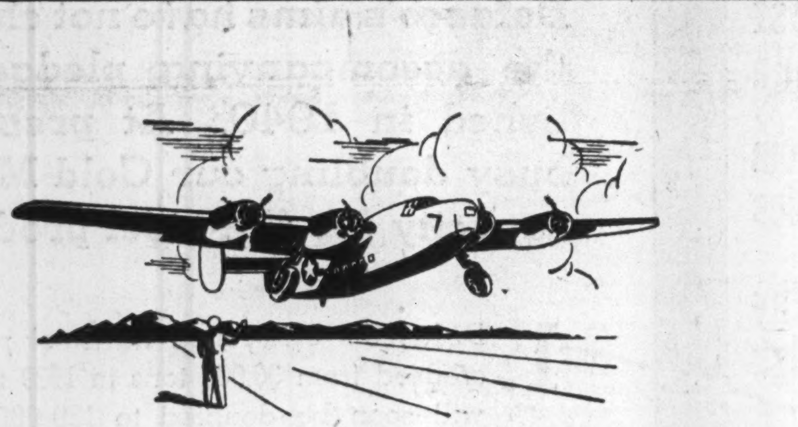

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Tomorrow, these vital contributions toward safe and sure air transportation will help reconstruct a new and better peacetime world.

Bendix-Eclipse of Canada is proud of its contributions toward Victory and eager to shoulder an important responsibility in the great developments ahead for air travel and transport.

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THE WASHINGTON LETTER

Seek Congress Action Before Spring On Huge St. Lawrence River Project

By LAWRENCE SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON—Friends of the St. Lawrence deep waterway development will make a determined effort to bring their project before Congress for conclusive legislative action during the next six months. The program, once rejected by the Senate, is now advanced as a postwar project in public works—a vital contribution to employment stability, if plans and specifications may be perfected in proper time as related to the cancellation of war contracts following victory in Europe.

Senator John H. Overton, Democrat of Louisiana and a ranking member of the Committee on Commerce, is chairman of a special subcommittee which met Nov. 15 to survey plans for formal public hearings on the St. Lawrence Development. Another hearing is scheduled for Nov. 20. Administration forces, their hands strengthened by the election results, are wholeheartedly behind the new ratification move, which already is supported on the Senate side by Ferguson of Michigan and Aiken of Vermont, two influential Republicans.

When last before Congress, the St. Lawrence seaway failed of ratification largely because of a conviction that power aspects of the project could not be completed in time to make any considerable contribution to the war effort.

But now the matter is presented anew, as strictly a postwar employment project. While the old opposition forces outside of Congress have reorganized hastily for a resumption of their fight against approval, it is doubted if they can prevail in the new political setting.

The universal desire in Congress to advance all programs which promise postwar employment is a second factor apparently favoring affirmative action on this new approach.

Sen. Ferguson Answers Arguments Against Plan

As a beginning toward favorable Senate action, Senator Ferguson recently has passed around among his colleagues a printed pamphlet answering in detail every objection which was raised against the St. Lawrence project in Congress since presentation of the original Canadian Treaty, by former President Herbert Hoover in 1932.

When the treaty finally came up for ratification in 1934, President Roosevelt held himself aloof from the contest. Despite the comfortable Democratic majority, the treaty failed of the necessary two thirds ratification vote, although it did command a majority of 46 to 42.

The project next came before Congress in 1941, in the form of an executive agreement, which could be ratified by a simple majority vote in both Houses. The House Rivers and Harbors Committee held hearings over a period of two months, submitting a favorable report by a vote of 17 to 8. The bill then was reported to the House on Nov. 22, 1941, two weeks before the Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor.

The priority accorded war bills after that date hopelessly submerged the St. Lawrence program. In this sense, the 1941 action did not constitute affirmative rejection of the proposal, but merely defeated through inaction. The legislative history discloses beyond debate that since 1932, the St. Lawrence Development proposal has been approved by every committee of Congress which has considered it.

Three Times Dnieper Power Expected From Single Dam ..

Elaborate research on the economic aspects of the St. Lawrence program has been completed recently by the Office of Foreign Economic Administration. These studies, now in the hands of Senator Ferguson, point out that "the electricity developed at the International Rapids section from one dam will be as much as the total water power development in the Tennessee Valley since 1933, and three times as much as the power developed at Dnieper Dam, the pride of Russia."

Ultimate power development is placed at 2,200,000 horsepower.

It is provided in the agreement of March 18, 1941, that the power resources developed at International Rapids will be shared equally by U. S. and Canada.

Machinery also is established in the agreement to redevelop existing hydro facilities on the Niagara River, to expand power production in that area.

The U. S. proportion of the total development expense is estimated at $285 millions, of which $93 millions would be chargeable to the State of New York for her share of the power development.

Canada's share of the $421 millions cost would be $136 millions. Completion of the project would require 4 to 6 years, and would give employment to a running average of perhaps 50,000 to 100,000 men.

"The St. Lawrence project, by opening the Great Lakes to ocean going vessels, would bring the productive centres of the Middle West to the seaside," says the study of the Foreign Economic Administration.

A report from the Maritime Commission emphasizes that practically all merchant ships built by the U. S. are of dimensions which would move easily through the proposed St. Lawrence locks.

"By shifting power loads over existing and contemplated transmission lines, St. Lawrence power could be made available in an emergency throughout an area bounded by Chicago on the west, Washington, D.C. on the south and Boston on the east," the FEA study continues.

The report also estimates that wheat charges from Duluth to Liverpool by the St. Lawrence would be 5.2 cents per bushel under the best possible rail-water rate now available. This difference amounts to $1.74 a ton.

Opposition to the project in the past appeared to centre in the great ports of the eastern seaboard, supported pretty generally by the principal rail lines of the North and East. The new study undertakes to demonstrate statistically that neither interest would suffer by reason of the St. Lawrence development.

FDR Set for New Role As 'World General Manager'

Two crowded weeks since President Roosevelt's triumphal return to Washington following the elections have given clear indication in diplomatic circles that the Fourth Term will be devoted largely to foreign affairs.

With a literal mountain of unfinished business confronting the administration in the field of overseas relations, domestic problems and programs already are in the semi-shadow of official interest and attention. The expiring Seventy-Eighth Congress has been informed that the administration has no legislative program for the short session, which expires two weeks before the Fourth Term inaugural on Jan. 20.

The new (79th) Congress, with enlarged administration forces in both House and Senate, will face at once a number of proposals for American leadership in world organization after the war.

Already pressing for attention is the problem of Allied controls over Germany after the Nazi surrender. Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Paris has assured revived France a full partnership in the European settlement, and now both London and Moscow have hinted strongly that the time is ripe for another general meeting of the Big Three—Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin. Washington anticipates that such a meeting might well occur at some convenient spot before the end of the year, although the unfortunate illness of Secretary of State Cordell Hull makes definite plans impossible at this time.

China Rescue, UNRRA Clamor For Attention

Next, the re-establishment of the League of Nations and World Court, under the proposals submitted by the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, must be advanced through enlistment of the smaller nations behind a plan to create a strong international police force to crack down on future aggressors.

Third, the program for world currency stabilization and credit machinery, must be pressed forward, along the lines of the Bretton Woods proposals.

Fourth, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration must be established securely as a going concern, ready to step into new areas with assistance as quickly as they are liberated by Allied arms.

Fifth, some new arrangements must be made at once to rescue the situation in China, where the Chungking Government appears to be far advanced toward utter demoralization—political, economic, and military.

Sixth, our Allies already are urging a clear statement of United States policy on lend-lease after the German collapse.

Seventh, decision must be announced on the petition of Argentina for a meeting of the Latin-American Republics, as provided in the machinery of the Pan-American Union.

Eighth, the Chicago convention on postwar aviation has paved the way for a world-wide accord on this vital segment of foreign travel and exchange.

Ninth, the program of the International Labor Office for a world system of social security, is ready for ratification in every country as soon as the more urgent business of war and peace has been cleared.

Tenth, our own Office of Foreign Economic Administration must decide what part free enterprise is to have in overseas trade after the war. At present, all foreign trade is a tight Government monopoly, with exports and imports controlled rigidly by certificates on each shipment, plus Government assignment of all shipping space.

* * *

Home Issues Shelved, Breather For Business

With all these urgent matters pressing for immediate attention and action, it is clear in Washington that, in a very real sense, Mr. Roosevelt today is in the driver's seat; for no foreign office will venture any action which might offend the White House and thus terminate lend-lease gifts.

The President's utter preoccupation with foreign affairs means that domestic issues will have attention only when they become sufficiently boisterous to demand White House action. For the most part United States affairs will be handled by subordinate bureau chiefs, or, so long as they ride along on even keel, postponed indefinitely.

This situation foretells something in the nature of a breathing spell for business—not because there are no more reforms on the drawing boards of our national planners, but merely because the President sees his greatest opportunity for world service in leading the other nations to lasting peace, permanent prosperity, and universal social security.

Mr. Roosevelt finds tremendous spiritual stimulation in his new role of world leadership, and is disposed to shunt domestic issues to subordinates as much as possible until the war is won, the peace secured on a permanent basis, and the world rehabilitated and restored through greatly expanded lend-lease operations.

The broad international program already outlined in Washington easily could extend over the entire four years of the Fourth Term.

* * *

$90 Billions Outstanding In Unfinished Contracts

U. S. budgetary considerations doubtless will have some bearing, ultimately, on world developments. But for the moment, they do not weigh heavily at home.

A Treasury summary this week recalls that our average **daily** war expenditures have increased steadily from $17 millions during the last six months of 1940, to $292 millions during the first 10 months of 1944.

Total war expenditures of the Federal Government, exclusive of all routine civilian functions, totalled $299 **billions** between June, 1940, and the end of Oct., 1944, a period of 52 months. Approximately $90 billions in unfinished war contracts still are outstanding.

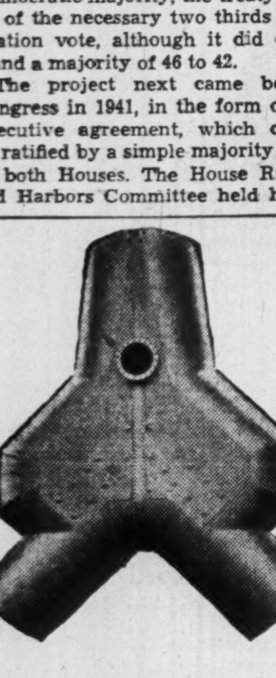
Since the beginning of the rearmament program in July, 1940, Treasury receipts have covered all civilian functions, plus 26% of the war outlay. The remaining 75% of our war expenditures, including lend-lease operations and Governmental capital subscriptions to the new loan and subsidy agencies, has been against increase in the national debt. The gross national debt now stands at $211 **billions**, or $1,563 per capita.

By the end of 1945, the national debt, which stood at $40 billions in 1940, will be $275 **billions**, or roughly $2,000 per capita.

Declining expenditures for arms and munitions over the next 12 months will be approximately covered by expanded relief and rehabilitation programs under lend-lease or emergency loans.

All these factors appear to point to a continued high level of business activity in the U. S. throughout 1945 and well into 1946.

Several new devices of international inflationary manipulation already have been advanced for discussion in those circles which usually reflect official thought.



Monster FROM MARS?

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Constructed to close tolerance, it is a good example of the large scale, intricate type of steel plate construction in which Toronto Iron Works specialize.

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TORONTO MONTREAL

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos

OVER THIRTY MILLION

During 1943 over 30,000,000 letters—not to mention parcels—were safely delivered to our boys in the forces. If you stop to figure out what that involves in organization and in transportation and patient tracing of men on the move you'll realize what a miracle the Post Office and the Postal Corps achieve. Go on writing regularly to your friends in the forces. The Post Office will get the letters through.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
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STILL AIMING HIGH!

This Dofasco Advertisement was published early in 1940

"Dofasco's aims have not changed since the accompanying pledge was published in 1940. At present we are busy doubling our Cold Mill finishing capacity for flat-steel products.

1. Dofasco's cold-rolled flat-steel production has increased from 30,000 tons in 1939 to 75,000 tons and will soon be doubled to 150,000 tons per year. Our war role has been to produce alloy battle steels never before made in Canada.

2. The urgency of war has crowded decades of research and advancement into a few years. Our experience in producing exacting alloy battle steels places us in an enviable position to produce the quality steels of tomorrow.

3. In this unsettled period when battle steels had to come first, we are grateful for the sympathetic understanding and close co-operation of our friends. We assure them that Dofasco's traditional standard of service will be even better in post-war years.

4. Naturally, in wartime, manpower shortage has made this possible. But our post-war plans are developing to the extent where we, in addition to absorbing our returning men, expect to add to our staff.

5. Dofasco employees will soon have $3,000,000 in their Profit-Sharing Savings Fund. Because their old age is being thus provided for, and with a direct interest in the Company's progress, employees' relations with the Company are most harmonious.

Dofasco Faces the Future with Confidence

DOFASCO

DOMINION FOUNDRIES & STEEL LIMITED

HAMILTON - - - CANADA

THE FINANCIAL POST

Vol. XXXVIII | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, NOVEMBER 25, 1944 | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | No. 48

Where Will We Find Tomorrow's Jobs?

The Soldier's View . . .

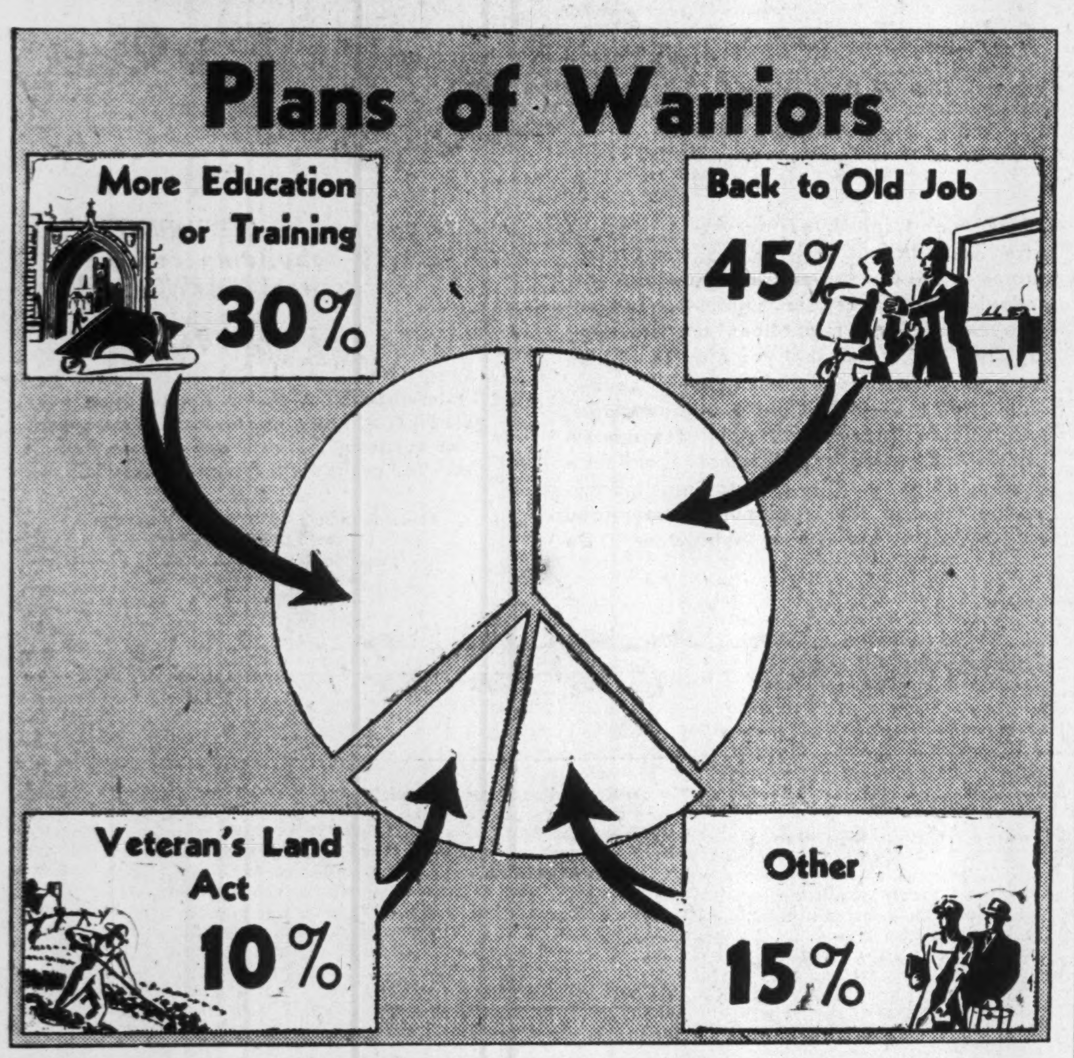
Right now, in Toronto, officials of the newly constituted Department of Veterans' Affairs, are getting ready to "streamline" a new "rehabilitation centre" for handling the increasing stream of men and women who are finding their way back to civilian life.

The Toronto office, when it is organized, is expected to set the pattern for other "centres" at key points in a dozen or more cities throughout Canada. It will combine in one central office all the agencies and departments which will have a finger in veterans' rehabilitation.

Employment, land tenure, hospitalization, vocational training, university courses, cash grants and so forth will, in future be handled from one central office in each area.

At the moment, men and women are being demobilized at the rate of about 5,000 a month. This figure is expected to increase sharply during 1945, rise to a flood after the European war is finished.

Currently, the bulk of those returning and who are fit for work and service, are gravitating into high-paid munitions jobs. This is only temporary. As war jobs taper off, more and more veterans are expected to want to take advantage of one or other of the varied opportunities now open to veterans under the existing legislative acts.



Just what this pattern will be changes with the course and length of the war. For instance, many lads who now think they want to go to university when war ends, may change their minds if the Pacific war goes on for another two or three years. By that time, assuming they are still serving in the forces, they may feel they are too old for further school work and want to go into something else.

Most Want Old Jobs

At the moment, the rough percentage estimates of what Canadians intend to do when they are discharged is something like this:

Forty to fifty per cent say they will go back to their old jobs.

Fifteen to twenty-five per cent indicate a desire for vocational training.

Five to ten per cent say they want to go to university.

About 10% say they want to go farming—or at least to take advantage of the Veterans' Land Act which includes fishermen and the establishment of a "rural" home with part time at least devoted to farming. (This proportion may increase considerably as veterans realize that the Land Act provisions include much more than full-time farming.)

The balance have various other preferences, including men who want to set up in business for themselves but who are not included in the earlier and larger group of those who have jobs to return to.

Already, these percentage figures have shown some variation from similar checks taken earlier. Further changes are expected—especially as the trend of industrial postwar employment becomes more apparent.

What happens now is that each man who is discharged from the services, is given a month's leave in his home town. Then he is brought back to the nearest centre in the district where he enlisted, and discharged. From there, the new rehabilitation centres take charge of him.

It is planned that eventually each of these centres will be a complete, self-contained establishment equipped and ready to handle any or all of the problems or preferences which may arise.

Training Counsellors

One further important step now being taken is the training of counsellors by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

These counsellors will tie-in with the work already being done by the individual services. They will attempt to get at the root of individual preference as early as possible, so that the individual will be prepared to make up his mind about his future postwar job as soon as his discharge is obtained.

The air service, in particular, has a well-organized personal counsellor service geared to help a man decide what he is best fitted to do. This is, in effect, just an unwinding of a similar service which operated very successfully during the war to help men find the work in the service to which they were best fitted.

The War Worker's View . . .

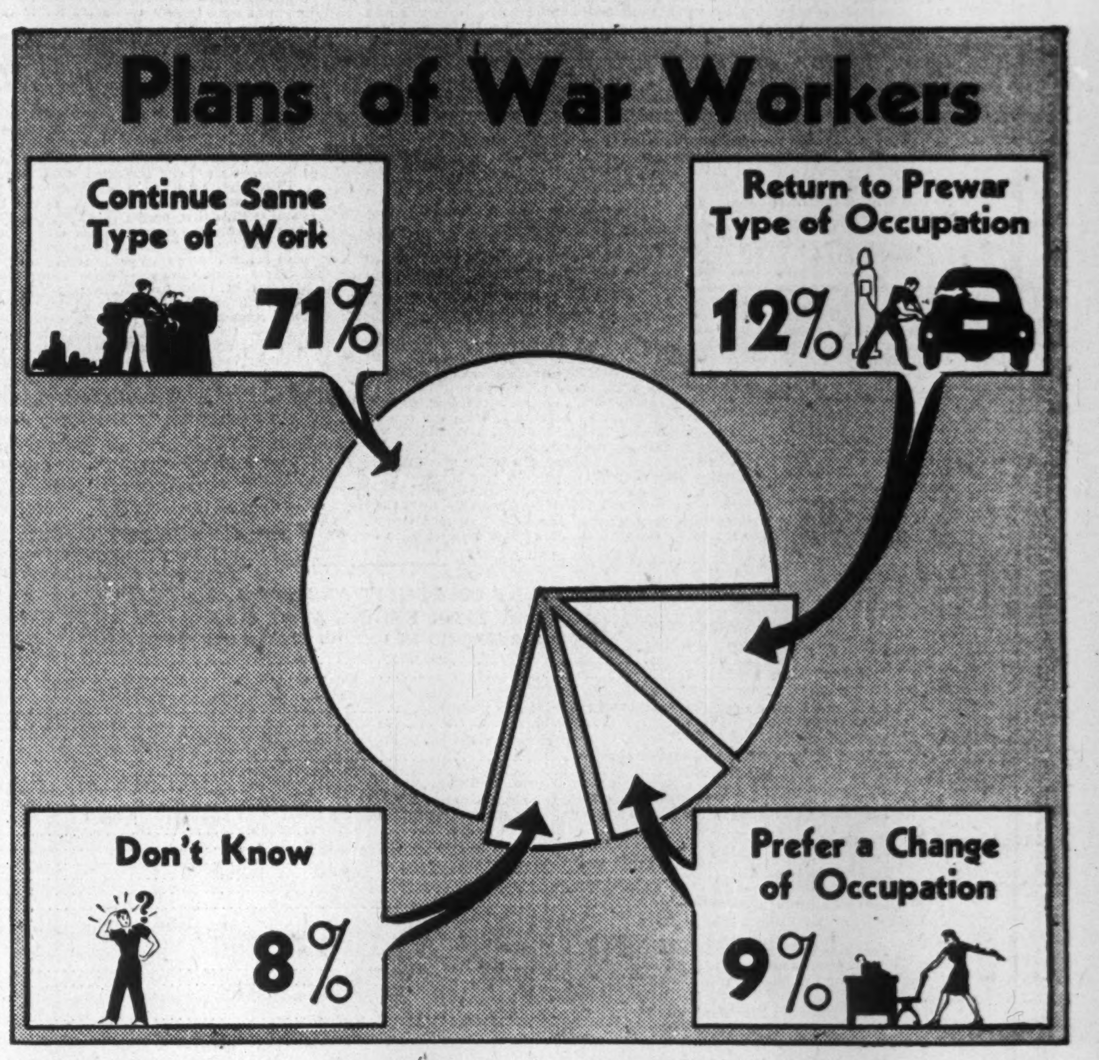
They're all war workers, but:—

The former circus acrobat wants to go to China to start his own business;

The former stockbroker wants to run a summer resort up north;

The 71-year-old former caretaker wants to become a chef.

Those are samples of what "postwar full employment" means to today's war workers. And they come from one of Canada's typical war plants, Small Arms Ltd., just outside Toronto, where workers from all parts of Canada have turned out vast quantities of rifles, Sten guns and other weapons. This fall, Small Arms went direct to their employees to find what the war worker plans for the postwar.



Won't "Go Back"

Highlights of the response indicated once more that reconversion involves more than restoration: only 12% want to return to the type of job held before the war; only 17% of those who went to Toronto from other areas intend to go back home. But the response held also part of the answer: 80% of those replying were taking steps to make their plans come true; 63% of them saving, 6% studying, and another 11% doing both.

Fear and hope come through strongly in the general comments. Researchers were surprised to find concern about general postwar conditions strongest in young people from 20 to 30, tapering off with advancing age. The answer seemed to be that the young group first became job-seekers during the depression, remembered what underemployment was like. Older workers seemed to have the feeling that as they had weathered one depression, they could handle anything that came. But there were exceptions: a man of 47 wanted only "to have employment and not to live in terror and want."

Here, it is important to remember that Small Arms is located in an area very hard hit in the depression, still somewhat depressed in the early war years. To some extent, that makes these responses untypical.

News for Planners

Small Arms undertook the survey as a contribution to concrete thinking about the postwar world, and in the belief that the employer is in the best position to gather facts and give help to the employee. Out of a series of interviews on "forethought" last spring came a conviction that employees were doing a lot of serious thinking, about which planners should know. A simple questionnaire was worked out in the Industrial Relations Division under director, A. M. Miller. Foremen who learned of the project were enthusiastic, offered to handle distribution and collection of the (unsigned) forms, through the set-up men.

Most of the replies are from the group most heavily represented at Small Arms: machine operators. The largest single group (40%) was composed of married men; 27% were married women, 23% single women, only 10% single men. The most common type was the married man of 31-50 with dependents. Most (61%) of the workers lived in the Toronto area before the war. The other 39% came chiefly from the West. Nearly all who replied had a decided interest in the project.

No Dreaming Here

A former watchmaker who intends to enter engineering after the war and is now studying and saving for that purpose said: "Sincere thanks for your interest in this most vital matter. It is the responsibility of each individual to plan, to avoid future economic chaos."

Of the 9% who want a complete change after the war, most have concrete plans. A great many of them, plus some in the "return to old occupation" group, intend to open businesses of their own: garages, machine shops, tourist homes, chicken farms, even a night club. Outstanding are the girls who had been domestics before the war; they have been working, saving, studying to become stenograpners, dressmakers, hairdressers. The desire for improvement appears everywhere, from the former laborer who is saving to better himself by getting into the trucking business to the 36-year-old clerk with four dependents who is saving to prepare himself for accountancy after the war. Most former students want more schooling, or, like an 18-year-old apprentice, "a job where I can learn."

Movement to England

There is no lack of variety in the plans of Small Arms workers. A former logger wants to become a tug-boat captain in B.C. A former cook wants to take a hotel housekeepers' training course, after a trip to England to see her relatives. A former dressmaker is studying for her matriculation, plus extra maths, to prepare herself for "drafting or a similar occupation."

Foreshadowing a possible migration to Europe is the reply of a former stone construction man who intends to go back to his old occupation, but "over to England to help." Some of the employees have already started on their postwar careers: a former lumberyard manager has bought a 1½-acre garden with which to "augment his earnings." after the war. One employee, a governess before the war, wanted to do missionary work and has since she replied left for Saskatchewan to teach in an Indian mission.

Nonveterans Troubled

There are poignant, particular problems. Most common among young, single men, was the uncertainty best expressed by a 19-year-old tool-room apprentice, who came to Small Arms from school, and was deferred as an essential worker: "It is hard for me to stake too much on planning, because in order to finish my apprenticeship I had to have some army deferments. I am hoping that the attitude of my friends and all the other boys who are now fighting my battle in Europe will not be that I am a slacker. Jobs should be given to those who fought for them and perhaps that will leave me in the cold. My plans therefore depend on the Government's plans as to what to do about soldiers and war workers after the war. If I can work at my trade which I am now serving I will be satisfied."

Women to Stay

The lively question of the woman war worker turns up here once again. Over 60% of all the women replying intend to keep on with their present type of work. (To some extent employers may see eye-to-eye: The MacLean Postwar Research indicated a 58% overall increase in employment of women.) More of the single women than of any other group intend to go back to the types of job they held prewar, but at that, the figure is only 24%. Only 7% intend to try something entirely new. Of the married women, 63% want to hold the types of job they now have; but with one reservation: "If it means keeping a veteran out of a job, I will gladly go home, though I prefer the variety of life at a job." Over 10% intend to go back to a pre-war occupation, and another 10% are undecided: "If my husband is still alive and has a job where he makes enough to support a wife I'll go back to housekeeping." In the reply of another housewife comes again that overtone of fear: "Anything rather than go on relief."

Many Will Build

Included in the tabulation is a ray of sunshine for the building industry: over 70% of all the workers who replied planned to own their own homes. Of these, over 40% were women, many of them now single.

Small Arms hopes that this survey will be of value to the planners; hopes, too, that other firms will be encouraged to undertake similar studies, so that postwar blueprints may be based as far as possible on the real hopes, ambitions, and abilities of the Canadian people.

Business Pattern for World Trade

Talks at Rye Bring Specific, Practical Proposals

By RONALD A. McEACHERN
Editor, The Financial Post

RYE, N.Y.—Two very worthwhile results emerged from the 10-day International Business Conference attended here by some 400 representatives of 52 nations.

One was that most delegates learned a good deal about international trade and its effect on the economy and politics of their own and other countries. They learned a good deal about the other fellow's problems.

Second result is that a big batch of specific, practical recommendations for facilitating international trade were made. Put forward as the considered judgment of practical traders from all over the world, at least some of these ideas are almost sure to be adopted by governments.

Talk of New Orleans

Not yet officially announced, but widely rumored is a world trade conference of governments at New Orleans this winter. At that conference, another in the series with Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, etc., world trade matters would get "official" discussion.

But this conference made it very clear too that international meetings of amity and education work no magic; that reconstruction of world trading is going to be the most serious and most difficult post-victory problem.

Devout lip service was paid almost everywhere at the conference to lowering world trade barriers. At the same time, nearly everybody expressed grave doubts if much would be done about it by the key nations in the world trade picture.

"What will America do?" was the basic question all others were asking.

It was very clear here that there is deep-rooted fear in American business of important lowering of trade barriers, fear for the effect on standard of living and on U. S. aspirations to achieve "full employment." A strong disposition to do nothing until Britain does something about Imperial preference.

Cricket?

To this the British retort vigorously that after the last war, Britain "was a good sport," took other nations at their word, and went wholeheartedly into "economic disarmament;" that other nations did not follow suit, that Britain suffered unduly. This time, the British said vehemently, they were going to wait and see; were going to make sure that other nations, particularly America, would play ball before jettisoning Empire preference.

On other matters, too, the official voice of the delegates was high and idealistic, but private conversations showed that the reality might be very different.

For instance, there was almost unanimous devotion to principles of multilateral trade. But there was widespread indication of readiness to accept bilateralism wherever it indicated immediate advantage.

Equally unanimous was devotion to free enterprise. But there was considerable willingness from a good many countries to lean on government and to make government a business partner.

On this there was sharp conflict between the British and the American delegation.

Disagree Fundamentally

When the final declaration of the section which, for a week, had been studying private enterprise, was submitted to the convention, an American delegate battled through a supplementary statement which the Americans felt, was a more vigorous statement as to the desired divorce between business and government.

Commenting on this conflict one of the British delegation said to this writer, "We take the view that the first and highest aim of all business policy must be as near as possible full employment and a good life for all our people. That comes first. Profit can only come second. The supplementary American statement says in effect that profit and the opportunity for profit must come first."

Work of the conference was done chiefly by the eight different sections, each devoted to study of one particular phase of the world trade problem. Special sections dealt with commercial policy of nations, currency relations, encouragement of foreign investment, industrialization of new areas, transportation and communications, raw materials and foodstuffs, cartels and private enterprise. Each submitted a report to the full convention.

Cartels Sharply Debated

Cartels proved the most contentious of all subjects. As reported last week in The Financial Post, the British don't hold that all cartels are bad. They do hold that some cartels may be bad, but that some may be good. They made it very clear that where they felt cartels could help Britain's trade abroad, they would not hesitate to use this device. In that view, the British had at least the tacit support of a good many other countries.

The final conference report on cartels carefully avoided definite declarations. It would retain the good points of cartels, discard the bad and have both business and government study means to establish rules and standards to govern cartels in international trade.

Reflecting the British delegation's view that Americans particularly look at cartels with prejudiced eyes, Sir Clive L. Baillieu urged abandonment of the word cartels and use in its place the words, "trade accords" whose operations he said should be subject to "continuous and public review." He added:

"We can look forward to the progressive mitigation of all such arrangements if we can only succeed in developing liberal trade policies between the nations and this again will depend on our success in creating an effective political organization and harmonious domestic policies which will result in a high and stable level of employment."

Submitted to the convention by the American delegation was the Kilgore report on cartels just released by a Senate committee. It asked for an end of cartels as a "necessary step to clear the way for a new expansionist era in foreign economic relations."

Approve World Bank

The Bretton Woods proposal for an international bank was adopted by the convention, but the supplementary Bretton Woods plan for an international fund was not supported.

Here was a concession to the strong views of the American delegation which seemed at least to some degree, to share the widely held U. S. view that the Bretton Woods plan is somehow just another device to extract money from the U. S.

Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the board, Chase National Bank, vigorously propounded his alternative proposal for a separate deal between U. S. and Britain. He seemed to be making some headway until he riled a good many of the assembled manufacturers and traders by suggesting at least by implication, that they should not express a view on Bretton Woods until after they had read the findings of the American Bankers Association, shortly to appear.

But there was widespread acceptance of the view expressed by an Indian delegate that the Aldrich "key nation" scheme would simply "leave each individual nation at the mercy of the U. S. and the United Kingdom."

When the convention statement of opinion favoring establishment of an international bank was made, the American delegation took special pains to point out that they were not defining their own position, for or against.

Congress Okay Seen Likely

From Washington this writer finds there is general expectation that the Bretton Woods Bank plan will get through the new Congress. Acceptance of the bank (but not the fund) would currently be popular politically as a forward step in internationalism.

The Transportation and Communications report was the longest and most detailed. It urged freedom of commerce, freedom of the seas, restrictions of Jap and German shipping after the war with an international organization to enforce the restrictions, abolition of the visa system, standardization of transportation equipment among nations.

Also recommended was creation of additional free port and free zone facilities, encouragement of student and vacation travel, coordination of road and bridge building to permit through traffic; standardization of road signals and regulations.

The commercial policy of nations' section urged a multilateral trade convention to which all countries might adhere, committing the contracting countries to progressive lowering of tariffs; elimination of quotas and import embargoes; adoption of the favored nation clause in commercial treaties; abandonment of discriminatory trade practices and of national sales and production monopolies

Suggest Advisory Council

Formation of an international economic organization to assist government in co-ordinating commercial policies, secure more liberal trading policies and to increase imports was recommended.

Industrialization of new areas and intensified industrialization of old areas was urged to raise living standards and increase world trade.

Industrialization was defined as "the progressive modernization of the means of production of those things which are essential to improved living standards. In this field there is much opportunity for co-operative effort and mutual aid."

Closely linked with this was another declaration on foreign investment. This report urged an end to discrimination against foreign capital, sound tax progress, stable exchange rates.

B.C's First Big War Assets Sale

Machines, Buildings, Boats and Clothes Move Into Trade Channels

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—First major sale of wartime surpluses of industrial and military equipment is now under way in this province by the Dominion Government's War Assets Corp. Material being offered to the general public includes $1 million worth of construction and logging equipment, surplus aircraft material, used military trucks, a number of boats taken over by the navy early in the war and now being released from service, buildings and grounds of the CPAL aircraft repair plant at New Westminster, surplus clothing including a large quantity of army overalls and underwear.

According to Major M. Montgomery, regional manager of War Assets Corp., all sales are made through established dealers and retailers on a "sight unseen" cash basis. The Corporation does not deal directly with the general public, bidding between the dealers being the usual method of barter.

Crown's Top Priority

Montgomery points out, however, that top priority goes to the Crown. The needs of the armed forces or the federal and provincial governments come before those of the civilian merchant. One recent instance is the B. C. Government's option on two small craft that have been abandoned by the navy. The Government plans to use them as fireboat tenders.

The Federal Aircraft Corporation, also a federal company and an acting agency for War Assets Corp., controls the sale of excess aircraft and surplus material from production-decreasing or retooling airplane plants. At the Boeing Aircraft Co. Vancouver plant there is now a large amount of miscellaneous material and supplies not exclusive to the aircraft trade. This will be classified as commercial hardware and disposed of through civilian channels. Naturally, other aircraft plants have first call on all saleable goods.

Major Montgomery reveals that the Pacific Command is about to offer some 80 or 90 used army trucks for auction. They will go to dealers handling each particular make. That is, a Ford truck will only be submitted for sale to dealers handling Ford products. And dealers are required to recondition the trucks for sale to the public under a 30-day guarantee.

Also soon to be disposed of is a large but unstated number of navy "harbor craft," ranging from tiny 25-foot cabin cruisers to ex-fishboats of 65-ft. overall.

Montgomery explains that if a man surrendered his boat to the navy earlier in the war, he will be given first chance to repurchase it and at the amount he was awarded.

Offer Construction Machines

On the industrial side, War Assets soon will offer a vast amount of construction and logging equipment now being abandoned by the Aero Timber Products Co., which manufactured airplane spruce in the Queen Charlotte Islands. Declining war needs have reduced Aero Timber's former tremendous output. The equipment, which includes bulldozers, tractors, Diesel shovels and a steam tug, was originally valued at $1 million.

Innumerable other types of merchandise such as surplus clothing from the armed forces, cattle and land no longer needed for military purposes and even grocery stocks pass through the Corporation. Much of this type of material is sold to wholesale, retail and department stores by Corporation salesmen.

Summing up the work of his organization, Major Montgomery declares:

"Equitable distribution is the one thing we must bear constantly in mind. We are trying to make merchandise and equipment available where it is needed most—in industry and throughout the province generally."

Doubt on Aircraft EPT Seen Bar to Planning

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Uncertainty about the financial position of aircraft companies is hampering the Canadian aircraft industry in developing any effective "postwar plan for employment and production," declared R. B. C. Noorduyn, president of the Air Industries and Transport Association of Canada at the annual general meeting of the association here.

This uncertainty, Mr. Noorduyn said, resulted from the fact that the Board of Referees appointed by the government had not yet, in spite of the approach of peace, determined the standard profit on war contracts to be allowed to these companies under the terms of the excess profits tax.

In spite of its tremendous achievements in wartime the Canadian aircraft industry was still "a tree without roots;" was in a position inferior to the industry in the United States and Great Britain in design of aircraft for postwar use, President Noorduyn found. The Canadian industry, he feared, was destined to operate on a comparatively small scale immediately after the war.

"We have to make up our minds to be a relatively small industry, by the standards of some other countries, but an efficient one which will make the best of its opportunities and grow with the times."

Speaking of the peacetime use of the expanded facilities of the manufacturers who were financed by the government during the war, Mr. Noorduyn stated:

"There is material evidence that contractors who have satisfactorily fulfilled their contracts, who have shown production and engineering initiative, and reason in their financial claims, will be assured of equitable treatment in this respect."

DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, DOMINION OF CANADA)
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

This is the sixteenth Annual Report of the operations of your Company and its subsidiaries, submitted by your Directors for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1944, together with the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus and Consolidated Balance Sheet, all expressed in United States currency as at July 31, 1944 as certified by your Auditors.

PROFITS—The Consolidated Net Profits for the fiscal year amounted to $11,436,782 after absorbing all advertising and administrative expenses and making provision for all accrued taxes, equal, after deducting Preferred Stock dividends, to $6.12 per share on the outstanding Common Stock. This compares with Consolidated Net Profits of $10,039,503 in the preceding fiscal year and $5.28 per share on the Common Stock outstanding.

DIVIDENDS—The regular quarterly dividends totalling $5.00 per share United States currency, on the Preferred Stock and four dividends totalling $2.22 per share Canadian currency, on the Common Stock, were paid during the fiscal year.

SURPLUS—Consolidated Earned Surplus amounted to $37,835,829, an increase over the corresponding date last year of $1,689,605, after providing $5,998,947 for dividends and Sinking Fund appropriations and $3,748,230, the amount assigned to Goodwill, etc., in the purchase of Frankfort Distilleries, Inc. by two United States subsidiaries.

Capital Surplus was increased by $1,824,100, reflecting the purchase and cancellation of 18,241 shares of Preferred Stock of the par value of $1,824,100, and now amounts to $4,925,300.

INVENTORIES—During the fiscal year, while distilling facilities were being devoted to the production of alcohol for war purposes, your United States subsidiaries endeavoured to maintain their inventories relative to their position in the industry by purchase or acquisition of over 20,000,000 original United States proof gallons of whisky. Nevertheless at the end of the year there was a reduction of 3% in the number of original United States proof gallons on hand at the beginning of the year. Your subsidiaries have released the maximum quantities of whisky to the public as is consistent with sound management. The one month beverage production period released to the United States distillers during August 1944 enabled the subsidiaries to partly offset inventory withdrawals.

The products shipped by all your subsidiaries were maintained at pre-war quality standards. At no time did they resort to substitutes for grain neutral spirits. This insistence upon quality maintenance, however, necessitated the adoption of costly production practices during the year.

SALES—Consolidated Net Sales of your subsidiary companies amounted to $321,230,764. All selling and advertising expenses incurred during the year have been charged to cost of operations. During the fiscal year the sale of war alcohol by your subsidiaries to the United States and Canadian Governments, or at their direction, amounted to 102,600,000 proof gallons, the largest of any Group. All such sales are subject to review by the Governments under renegotiation or equivalent statutes, and it is reasonably believed that the results will not be materially affected thereby.

FINANCE—Consolidated current assets, including unexpired insurance and other items chargeable to future operations, exceeded all liabilities by $53,486,314, a decrease of $5,552,519 from last year. This decrease was more than offset by the increase in Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment of $5,778,905 together with the increase of $3,748,230 in Goodwill and Trade Marks. Both amounts were largely accounted for through the acquisition during the year of Frankfort Distilleries, Inc.

ACQUISITIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES—As pointed out in the last Annual Report to the Stockholders, two of the Company's United States subsidiaries acquired Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., at a cost of approximately $43,000,000. This acquisition added 20,000,000 gallons of whisky to the inventories of your subsidiaries and accounted to a great extent for the increase in Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment of $5,778,905.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE—18,241 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series were purchased and cancelled for Sinking Fund requirements during the year at a cost of $1,796,693, which amount was charged to Earned Surplus. 133,247 shares of our Preferred Stock were outstanding at July 31, 1944.

PENSION PLAN—As of August 1, 1943, your United States subsidiaries adopted, subject to the approval of the United States Treasury Department, a Pension Plan that grants to all United States employees, upon reaching age 65 with fifteen years of continuous service, a pension which with Federal Old Age benefits, equals 40% of their average salary during the preceding ten year period, with lesser benefits at prior retirement. This Plan is funded by payments to Bankers Trust Company, New York, Trustee. The subsidiary companies may, at any time, reduce or discontinue payments thereunder.

The Canadian subsidiaries likewise have adopted a Pension Plan in principle, as of August 1, 1943. Although details have not been finally determined, it is expected that, in broad outline, the Canadian Plan will not vary materially from that adopted by the United States subsidiaries.

Under both Plans, all employees who are members, regardless of position, are treated exactly alike proportionate to their salaries. All employees who have been in the employ of the subsidiaries for two years automatically become members.

All the payments for the first year under both plans have been made and the respective costs included in the accounts submitted herewith.

APPRECIATION—Your Directors are pleased to express their appreciation of the loyal and faithful manner in which all officials and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries have performed their duties.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
S. BRONFMAN,
President.

Montreal, November 15, 1944.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1944

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

Sales, less freight and allowances		$321,230,764
Less: Cost of goods sold		263,893,109
		$ 57,337,655
Discounts, profit on grain contracts and miscellaneous income		592,143
Profit on sales of investments		559,764
		$ 58,489,562
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$25,791,889	
Directors' remuneration	22,000	
Remuneration of executives, including those of subsidiary companies	744,187	
Provision for contingencies—contingent liabilities under contracts with certain officers	160,000	
Payments to Trustees in connection with employees' pension plans, including $555,194 for past service credits:		
Executives	134,138	
Others	1,166,648	
Legal fees	396,873	
Interest (net)	958,284	
Provision for depreciation (see footnote)	295,189	
Loss on disposal of capital assets	128,996	
		29,798,204
		$ 28,691,358
Provision for income and profits taxes:		
Income taxes	$ 6,200,803	
Excess profits taxes (less credits arising from debt retirement—$97,500)	12,231,430	
	$18,432,233	
Deduct: Post-war credits	1,195,820	
		17,236,413
		$ 11,454,945
Provision for exchange adjustments		18,163
Profit transferred to earned surplus		$ 11,436,782
Earned surplus at July 31, 1943		36,146,224
		$ 47,583,006
Deduct:		
Dividends on Cumulative Preferred Stock	$ 694,541	
Dividends on Common Stock (Canadian $3,893,565)	3,507,713	
Appropriated for the purchase and cancellation of Preferred Stock	1,796,693	
Appropriation to write off "Trade-marks, bottling and blending rights, contracts and goodwill" in respect of acquisitions during the year	3,748,230	
		9,747,177
Earned surplus at July 31, 1944, per balance sheet		$ 37,835,829

NOTE: Depreciation provided during the year amounted to $2,204,727, of which $1,909,538 has been charged to cost of production and $295,189 as above.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, July 31, 1944

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash in banks and on hand		$ 11,600,587
Accounts receivable:		
Canadian and United States Governments	$ 2,067,043	
Other accounts receivable, after providing reserves of $2,500,000 for doubtful accounts and allowances	26,536,064	
		28,603,107
Canadian and United States Government obligations, at cost which is approximately market value		228,604
Inventories of whiskies and spirits, other products, raw materials and supplies, at cost		77,378,370
		$117,810,668
Unexpired Insurance and Other Items Chargeable to Future Operations		1,907,171
Post-War Excess Profits Tax Credits (estimated)		1,412,080
Sundry Investments and Advances		963,498
Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment	$40,693,564	
Less: Reserves for depreciation and amortization	15,564,724	
		25,128,840
Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights, Contracts and Goodwill, at nominal amount		1
		$147,222,258

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable under bank credit agreement		$ 29,000,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		7,311,928
Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable August 1, 1944		166,934
Provision for Federal, Provincial, State and Municipal taxes in Canada and the United States		29,752,663
		$ 66,231,525
Reserve for Possible Future Inventory Price Decline		3,000,000
Reserve for Contingencies		2,480,000
Capital Stock:		
Cumulative Preferred Stock:		
Authorized—200,000 shares of the par value of $100 each United States currency	$20,000,000	
Issued—5% Series, redeemable at the option of the Board of Directors at $105 per share United States currency.		
182,500 shares issued	$18,250,000	
49,253 shares purchased and cancelled (including 18,241 shares during the year ending July 31, 1944)	4,925,300	
133,247 shares outstanding.		13,324,700
Common Stock, without nominal or par value:		
Authorized—2,300,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding—1,753,870 shares		19,424,904
Surplus:		
Capital surplus arising from the purchase and cancellation of Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series	$ 4,925,300	
Earned surplus, per statement attached	37,835,829	
		42,761,129
		$147,222,258

Approved on Behalf of the Board:
S. BRONFMAN, Director.
H. F. WILLKIE, Director.

The above consolidated balance sheet and related statement of profit and loss and earned surplus, supplemented by the explanatory notes appended hereto, are submitted with our report to the shareholders, dated November 1, 1944.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

Notes to Financial Statements, July 31, 1944

(1) **BASIS OF CONVERSION TO UNITED STATES CURRENCY:** To express the accompanying financial statements in United States currency, the following general principles of exchange conversion have been applied to the accounts of the Canadian companies—inventories on hand and inventory items included in cost of goods sold have been stated at the rates of exchange prevailing at time of production or acquisition; other current assets, prepaid expenses and other deferred items, current liabilities and items of profit and loss, other than inventory items included in cost of goods sold, have been stated at the official rate of exchange of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, Canada; fixed assets, fixed investments and capital stock have been stated at rates of exchange prevailing at time of acquisition or issue.

(2) **INVENTORIES:** The quantities of whiskies and spirits in bond were obtained from stock records and were compared with Canadian and United States Government records. Physical inventories were taken of whiskies and spirits on which duty and taxes had been paid and of other products, raw materials and supplies on hand. Quantities of merchandise held by others were obtained from stock records and compared with quantities reported by outside warehouse companies. Whiskies and spirits have been priced at cost of production or purchase, including duty, taxes and freight where such have been paid, as determined in the case of the United States subsidiary companies by using the "last-in first-out" inventory method.

Distillation facilities of the subsidiary companies having been devoted to the production of alcohol for war purposes since 1942, it has been necessary to make purchases of whiskies from outside sources, including the acquisition on November 6, 1943, of substantial inventories through the purchase of Frankfort Distilleries, Inc. These acquisitions were made at prices in excess of the companies' normal production costs. The total quantity of maturing inventories at July 31, 1944, showed a decrease of approximately 3% from the quantities owned at July 31, 1943. The United States Government released the distilling industry from the production of alcohol for war purposes during the month of August 1944. Production by the companies during that month has provided substantial additional inventories.

(3) **SUNDRY INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES:** Included in sundry investments and advances are investments of $70,960 in the capital stock of two small liquor companies, each of which is 51% owned, and an advance of $50,000 to one of these companies. The equity in the net assets of these unconsolidated subsidiary companies exceeded the amount of the investment at July 31, 1944 by approximately $50,000. This excess is not reflected in the accompanying statements.

(4) **LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT:** Land, buildings, machinery and equipment are generally carried at cost. The cost of certain properties acquired on November 6, 1943 from Frankfort Distilleries, Inc. is based upon depreciated reproductive appraisal value of $5,653,595, as indicated by an appraisal made by the American Appraisal Company for insurance purposes at November 30, 1942. Certain other properties are carried at depreciated reproductive appraisal value of $888,192 as determined by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at November 1, 1926.

(5) **NOTES PAYABLE UNDER BANK CREDIT AGREEMENT:** A new bank credit agreement expiring on January 24, 1949 was entered into as of January 24, 1944. This agreement establishes for a period of five years from the date of the agreement (a) a Term Credit in the principal amount of $50,000,000, decreasing at the rate of $2,500,000 per annum to an amount of $40,000,000 during the fifth year and (b) a Temporary Credit of $25,000,000 available between September 1st of each year and April 1st of the succeeding year.

The terms of this agreement, among other provisions, obligate the companies to maintain consolidated "net quick assets" of $45,000,000 of which $32,500,000 shall be within the United States and include restrictions on the amounts of liabilities which may be incurred, on the disposal of investments in subsidiary companies, on the pledging or mortgaging of assets, on borrowing money other than borrowings in accordance with the agreement, on purchasing stocks of other companies or lending money or credit to others and on entering into transactions other than in the ordinary course of business.

(6) **PROVISION FOR FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES:** Income tax returns of the Corporation and its subsidiary companies in Canada for various fiscal periods ending with July 31, 1936, to July 31, 1944, and of its subsidiary companies in the United States for various fiscal periods ending with July 31, 1940 to July 31, 1944 have not been finally reviewed and settled by the respective tax authorities. Also, the use of the "last-in first-out" inventory method for the United States income and excess profits taxes is subject to review by the United States Treasury Department. In the opinion of the management, adequate provision has been made in the accounts for income and profits taxes which have not been finally settled.

(7) **RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES:** Included in the reserve for contingencies is an amount of $480,000 representing a provision for contingent liability under contracts with certain officers. The remaining $2,000,000 was provided during the years ending July 31, 1941 and 1942, as stated by the Board of Directors, for possible abnormal prior years' tax adjustments, possible abnormal credit losses arising from war conditions and disruption of industries, possible claims under the various statutes, rules and regulations and other contractual obligations under which the companies carry on their operations and other matters of that kind which might arise.

(8) **BY-LAW RESTRICTIONS:** Special By-Law No. 23 (as amended by By-Laws No. 32 and No. 34) of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited, authorizing the issuance of the Cumulative Preferred Stock, imposes certain restrictions on the incurring, creating or assuming of indebtedness, the payment of dividends on or the purchase or redemption of any stock junior to the Cumulative Preferred Stock and the issuance of additional Cumulative Preferred Stock.

(9) **SURPLUS:** No provision has been made in the financial statements for possible taxes that may ultimately be payable in connection with the distribution to the Parent Company of dividends out of the undistributed surpluses of the United States subsidiary companies. The necessity for a complete distribution of these surpluses may never arise and the policy will be continued of providing for such taxes as may arise in the fiscal year in which dividends are paid to the Parent Company.

Any distribution of assets is presently subject to governmental approval under wartime regulations.

(10) **RENEGOTIATION OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS:** During the fiscal year, sales of alcohol for war purposes by subsidiary companies to the United States and Canadian governments amounted to 102,600,000 proof gallons, which were sold for approximately $47,000,000. Although all such sales are subject to review by the Government under renegotiation or equivalent statutes, it is reasonably believed that the results shown in the accompanying statements will not be materially affected thereby.

(11) **EMPLOYEES' PENSION PLANS:** The employees' pension plans which were adopted effective August 1, 1943 are explained in the accompanying Report of Directors. The amount necessary to fund past service benefits is estimated at $5,551,940, of which $555,194 was funded during the current year.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1944, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the fiscal year ending on that date, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we required. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances and included such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence and such other procedures as we considered necessary.

We report that, in our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and the related statement of consolidated profit and loss and earned surplus, as supplemented by the explanatory notes appended thereto, are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1944, and set forth the results of operations for the year ending on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, November 1, 1944.

Premier Hart Clarifies Plans On Coast Power

To Develop Outlying Power Sources Regardless of B.C. Electric Deal

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Regardless of whether ownership of the B.C. Electric Railway changes hands, Premier John Hart's coalition government plans to go ahead with its other plans for developing hydro electric power.

At the next session of the legislature, likely to begin in January, funds probably will be voted for a complete re-survey of the province's power potentialities and for the actual construction of small power projects to serve rural communities.

Duncan-Nanaimo Situation

The B.C. Electric recently announced that it would be unable to supply unlimited power to the Duncan and Nanaimo area on Vancouver Island, and so the provincial government will endeavor to meet the requirements there, although the means to be employed have not been clarified.

Premier Hart says that the government is anxious to eliminate a situation whereby industries are unable to expand or be established because of the lack of power. He believes that the future industrial prosperity of the province is largely dependent on the development of hydro power, and he hopes that the government may be an instrument for the provision of the power.

Contrast Across Border

In a recent interview Mr. Hart contrasted hydro development in British Columbia and the adjacent state of Washington. He said that the Washington authorities had asked his government for the right to purchase certain crown lands in the Skagit valley for the development of additional power for the state. By so doing, the Washington interests were planning 10 years ahead. On the other hand, said Mr. Hart, British Columbia is 10 years behind in hydro planning.

Representatives of the municipalities have asked for a conference with Premier Hart with a view to getting a clearer picture of the government's attitude towards acquisition of the B.C. Electric. The committee proposes to ask the Premier what portion of the company's holdings should, in his opinion, be taken over and operated by the government; what type of operations the government wants the cities and municipalities to acquire, and how the program is to be carried out.

So far, nothing has been said in the negotiations between the government and the municipalities regarding domestic gas facilities or the electrical distribution systems.

Spokesmen for the municipalities have accused the Premier of "retreating" from his former position, but this he denies. A misunderstanding apparently arose, he says, beatives what their attitude would cause he asked municipal representover the entire system. The munbe if the government were to take icipalities approved. "We went ahead with an investigation and the result was that we decided against taking over the transit systems," says the Premier.

Victory Mills Plant Starts

One Unit of New $2 Million Plant Begins Vegetable Oil Extraction

Canadian Breweries has announced that the first unit of the new $2 millions soybean and vegetable oil seed processing plant of Victory Mills, Ltd., wholly-owned subsidiary, on the waterfront in Toronto is now in operation. Three of the five mechanical screw presses are already operating and quantity production of vegetable oil, high protein animal feeds and various types of flours should be attained within the next few weeks to relieve Canada's acute shortage of these products.

The second unit, which extracts the oil and meal by a solvent process and is the first plant of its kind in Canada, is now being erected and will be in production before next summer. Various valuable by-products of this oil seed crushing process and also of Canadian Breweries' plants will be produced as machinery is received and installed. In this group will be included dehydrated brewers' yeast, lecithin and other products with high mineral and vitamin content.

Dominion Coal Report Will Be Issued Later

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — In the annual statement of Dominion Coal Co. to stockholders, President A. Cross reports that it has not yet been possible to reach an agreement with the Emergency Coal Production Board on the amount of subsidy payable to the company for 1943, and negotiations may not be completed before the end of the year, so the usual 1943 financial statement cannot be issued yet.

In compliance with the company's by-laws, which require holding the annual meeting before the end of the year, this meeting is being called for Dec. 14.

Mr. Cross reveals, regarding results for 1943:

"Sales of coal from the company's mines for the year 1943 totalled 3,776,749 tons as compared with 4,597,963 tons sold during the previous year.

"Production for 1943 was 3,719,055 gross tons as against a figure of 4,486,234 gross tons produced in 1942. The production during the year was 32% below capacity, the loss of production being due to shortage of manpower."

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UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS — CANADA'S '7-OUT-OF-10 CHOICE

Morrison Brass Plans New Issue

Special general meetings of the common and preferred shareholders of the Morrison Brass Corp. Ltd., have been called for Nov. 29, 1944 to approve a plan of capital reorganization. It is proposed that the capital of the company be consolidated into one class of shares without nominal or par value. The presently authorized and issued preferred and common shares shall be exchanged for the new shares on the basis of 3 shares of new stock for each share of old 7% preferred stock and one share of new stock for each 5 shares of old common stock. If approved the outstanding capital of the company would be 102,000 shares of no par value stock.

The record of earnings and the financial position of the company would seem to indicate that the payment of any fixed rate of preferred stock dividend annually is not commercially possible, it is stated. Already the arrears on this stock amount to 87½%. The holders of the preferred shares therefore will be asked to waive, without consideration, all rights to the arrears of dividends on their shares.

The company is a holding company owning all the outstanding capital stock of the James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Co.

Our hands are Tied

Requests for changes, extensions, new installations—they all come to the Service Representative. If the need is not directly related to winning the war* she has no alternative but to defer the installation and to put the applicant's name on the waiting list.

Sometimes if the applicant is a business man, she suggests re-arranging facilities at his premises so that no new equipment is needed. In these days of acute telephone shortages, our hands are tied. We are doing our utmost, in the circumstances, to stretch available equipment to the limit.

*A directive of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board requires Bell Telephone "to do such things as may be requisite to conserve any and all telephone plant and facilities".

On Active Service — Giving Wings to Words

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES OF OUTSTANDING MERIT

CIBA scientists have evolved in their laboratories a certain number of pharmaceutical specialties, each of which represents an advance in modern therapy.

CIBA Specialties are ethically marketed and destined primarily for use through prescription by the Medical, Dental and Veterinary professions.

Ciba Company Limited
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MONTREAL

Make this
Your TRUST COMPANY

If you believe in freedom—the right to work, earn and save—you must also believe in protecting what you accumulate as the fruits of your labour.

Providing a convenient and effective means of protection for the property of worthy people, whose courage, industry and thrift are so vital to the stability and progress of our nation, is the principal business of The Royal Trust Company.

You are invited to make use of our services, which you would find most valuable yet inexpensive, and to regard The Royal Trust Company as your Trust Company—always available to advise and assist you or your family when needed.

Safeguarding family security is our primary function—trustworthiness, our dominant quality.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
CORPORATE SECURITY — PERSONAL SERVICE
Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

You Asked Us—

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INCOME TAX

Adjusts Payments

I am a professional man, deriving my income from fees and interest and dividends from investments. I have been making my income tax payments quarterly according to regulations but now find that with the compulsory savings payable for only half the year I am overpaid on taxes. Am I allowed to adjust this in my final payment?

Yes. We are informed you can adjust this in the payment due Dec. 31. The compulsory savings due are computed by calculating the total for the year, deducting your total voluntary savings such as life insurance premiums and then taking 50% of the balance.

Automobile Expenses

I am in business for myself and use my car considerably making sales, collections etc. Am I entitled to any allowance for gasoline, car depreciation, etc., as regards income tax?

Yes. You may deduct bona fide expenses including depreciation on your car. You may be required to show records of your expenditures and the mileage covered and may be asked to take an affidavit in connection therewith.

INVESTMENTS

Melchers Distilleries

Will you kindly give me some information on Melchers Distilleries, indicating investment and speculative possibilities of the preferred and common stocks?

Melchers Distilleries Ltd. operates a plant at Berthierville, P.Q., producing Geneva gin, dry gin, potable and nonpotable grain alcohol and potable and nonpotable molasses alcohol. The company also has the Quebec agency for several well known brands of imported Scotch whiskey. The company produces and distributes a Scotch type of whiskey of its own make, and also a Canadian rye whiskey.

Since Nov. 1, 1942, the entire alcohol production of distilleries in Canada has been diverted to war purposes. Amount of beverage alcohol released for consumption also has been rigidly restricted.

For 1943, Melchers Distilleries reported operating profits at a new high record of $589,063, an increase of 47% over the previous year. This improvement was due to sharp reductions in advertising and selling expenses. Earnings after taxes, however, declined to 71c. a share from $1.04 a share on the preferred stock.

The preferred stock is entitled to cumulative dividends of 60c. a share annually, and in addition is entitled to noncumulative dividend payment of 30c., before any dividend payment can be made on the common stock. After 90c. a share is paid on the preferred stock, the preferred and common stocks participate equally on a share-for-share basis in any further earnings available for dividends. In recent years the company has been paying 60c. a share on the preferred stock. Working capital at the end of 1943 was close to $1 million.

Fleury-Bissell

I would be glad to have some information on Fleury-Bissell Ltd., and to know the company's postwar prospects.

Fleury-Bissell Ltd., manufactures at a plant at Elora, Ont., a wide range of farm implements, including baggers, cultivators, grinders, grape hoes, hammer mills, disc harrows, spring tooth and smoothing harrows, jacks, land rollers and packers, oat flakers, walking, sulky and tractor plows, manure spreaders, root pulpers, roller crushers, saw machines, scufflers, steel stone boats, straw cutters, tillers, turnip weeders and wheelbarrows.

The marketing and distributing of its products is handled through jobbers, distributors, implement dealers and direct to users.

The company's fiscal year ends Oct. 31, but we have been unable to obtain any information yet as to how its operations have been for the last fiscal year. Earnings for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1943, amounted to $24,120 before depreciation, interest and taxes, as compared with $30,122 in the 1942 fiscal year.

Net profits for the fiscal year were $2,459 as against $4,990 for the year ending Oct. 31, 1942. Earnings per share of stock amounted to 71c. on the preferred and a deficit of 98c. on the common stock for 1943, as compared with $1.44 on the preferred and deficit of 81c. on the common for the previous year.

Capitalization as at Oct. 31, 1943, consisted of $34,000 of 5% debentures due Dec. 1, 1944-47, of 3,472 shares of 5% preferred with a par value of $100 and 15,183 shares of no par value common stock. No dividends have been paid on the preferred stock since 1938, and arrears as at Dec. 1, 1944, will amount to $32.50 per share. The preferred stock is selling around $20 bid per share and the common stock $1 bid per share.

Restrictions placed on production of farm implements were lightened, effective July 1, 1943, under a Government order which restricted manufacturers to approximately 77% of the average 1940-41 production, as compared with 33% of the 1940 figure set by a previous order. In addition to this quota, companies are allowed to manufacture repair parts up to 156% of the 1940-41 amount under the new order.

Restrictions were further relaxed on July 1, 1944, when the quota of farm machinery to be produced for the coming year was raised to 100% of the average output of the years 1940 and 1941. Also restrictions on the manufacture of repair parts were removed.

It would seem reasonable to expect that this company would benefit from the big demand for farm implements which is expected at the end of this war. However, there are substantial preferred dividend arrears outstanding, which would have to be cleared up before the common stock would be entitled to receive any benefit. The extent to which the company could profit even from improved operations would depend on the taxation policy of the Dominion.

C.P.R.

Please advise me as to the investment position of Canadian Pacific common stock?

The Canadian Pacific Railway system is so closely tied in with the general economy of Canada that the ups and downs of this country are closely reflected in the revenues of CPR. During the war Canadian Pacific has used war-expended revenues to reduce sharply its bonded indebtedness. Despite reduction in bonds outstanding, working capital at the end of 1943 was approximately $76½ millions.

Earnings in 1943 amounted to $2.83 a share on the common stock. Despite an increase in wage payments this year, present indications are that the earnings of the system for 1943 will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $2.00 a share on the common. The company has been following a conservative policy in the matter of dividend distributions, having paid out a dividend of 50c. a share on the common in March of 1943 earnings, while a dividend of 50c. a share on the common has been declared recently out of 1944 earnings. It is possible another dividend payment may be made out of 1944 earnings.

With the end of the war, substantial expenditures will have to be made to replace worn-out equipment and to modernize facilities. Competition with motor and other means of transport may be more severe. The company's past record and present financial position, however, suggest that the company should be able to meet future problems reasonably well.

HARRY G. STANTON — *D'ALTON McCARTHY
H. WILLIAM HATCH — S. C. HETHERINGTON

Our Monthly Bulletin *Current Investment Returns* with *suggestions on market trends* sent on request.

STANTON, HATCH & McCARTHY
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
AD. 9151 — 601-320 Bay Street

*Member on Active Service

VICE-PRESIDENT, SALES

O. A. DeGraw has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales of the Western Clock Co., Peterborough; continues as treasurer.

Profits Are Up For Canada Dry

Eight New Plants to Be Constructed Across Canada in New Program

Operations for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, were highly gratifying for Canada Dry Ginger Ale, subsidiary of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., The Post has been informed. Sales were much higher than those of last year and although provision for taxes rose sharply a moderate increase in net profits over last year was experienced.

One of the interesting developments of the year was the great increase in sale of soda-water which has been freed from all restrictions. Because of the sugar quota being raised in Oct., 1943, from 70% to 80% of the basic quota year of 1941, somewhat increased manufacture and sale of ginger ale has been possible.

Plans that have been made for a sweeping postwar expansion program are already beginning to materialize. A new Montreal plant is already under construction. Selection, and negotiation for purchase of, site for additional plants are now going on. New plants are to be constructed in Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, Calgary and Vancouver.

A National Duty—

AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

There is no type of investment available in this country which, from the standpoint of security of principal, attractive interest yield and ready marketability, can compare with **DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS**

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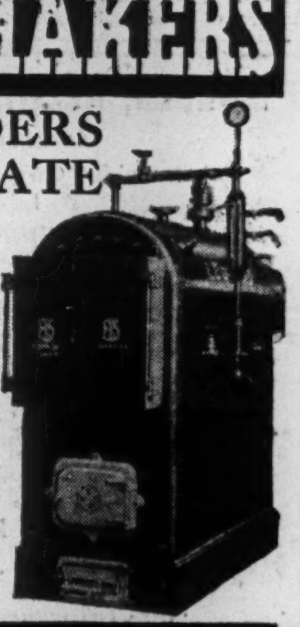
BOILERMAKERS
IRON FOUNDERS TANKS and PLATE WORK



LEONARD PEERLESS BOILER

A compact three-pass Boiler, designed for pressures up to 150 pounds to give maximum capacity in a restricted space.

Firebox is of welded construction, completely surrounded by water, which, combined with the long gas travel, results in a low flue gas temperature and high efficiency.

ESTABLISHED 1834

E. LEONARD & SONS, LIMITED
LONDON · ONTARIO

City of Lachine, Que., will show a surplus of $36,450 for the 1945 fiscal year, according to budget estimates submitted by Rene Laberge, finance director, and adopted by the city council. Total revenues are estimated at $1,059,785, total expenditures at $1,023,335. Taxes will remain unchanged for the coming year, it was announced.

NEW WARTIME REGULATIONS

Cheese: WPTB Order No. A-1439, effective Nov. 16, amends Orders A-372 and A-752, concerning markups on processed and cheddar cheese with reference to Order 450. Admin. of Dairy Products, K. H. Olive.

* * *

Fractional Prices: WPTB Order No. 449, effective Nov. 16, revokes and replaces Order No. 372 and supersedes any provision for adjusting maximum retail prices which work out to include a fraction of a cent, contained in any order, notice, or directive to date respecting any goods other than those listed on a schedule attached. Chairman, D. Gordon.

* * *

Maple Products and Honey: WPTB Order No. A-1441, effective Nov. 16, amends Order No. A-1125, respecting maximum prices of maple products, and Order No. A-1269, respecting maximum price of honey. Co-ordinator, Food Administration, K. W. Taylor.

* * *

Potatoes: WPTB Order No. A-1432, effective Nov. 16, replaces and revokes Order No. A-929, respecting maximum prices of Canadian grown and imported potatoes of all kinds, grades and qualities except sweet potatoes and yams. There are special provisions respecting seed potatoes. Admin. of Fresh Fruit & Vegetables, E. J. Chambers.

* * *

Canned Fish & Shell Fish: WPTB Order No. A-1440, effective Nov. 16, amends Order No. A-1194 respecting canned Atlantic fish and shell fish and Order No. A-1415, respecting canned Pacific fish and shellfish, both with respect to markup. Admin. of Fish and Fish Products, A. N. McLean.

* * *

Imported Grocery Items: WPTB Order No. A-1445, effective Nov. 16, amends Order No. A-1156, respecting peanuts, A-553, respecting dried fruits, A-989, respecting imported edible tree nuts, A-518 respecting shelled cashew nuts, A-404 respecting Brazil nuts, A-1073 respecting canned grapefruit, all with respect to markup. Admin., Imported Grocery Items, A. S. May.

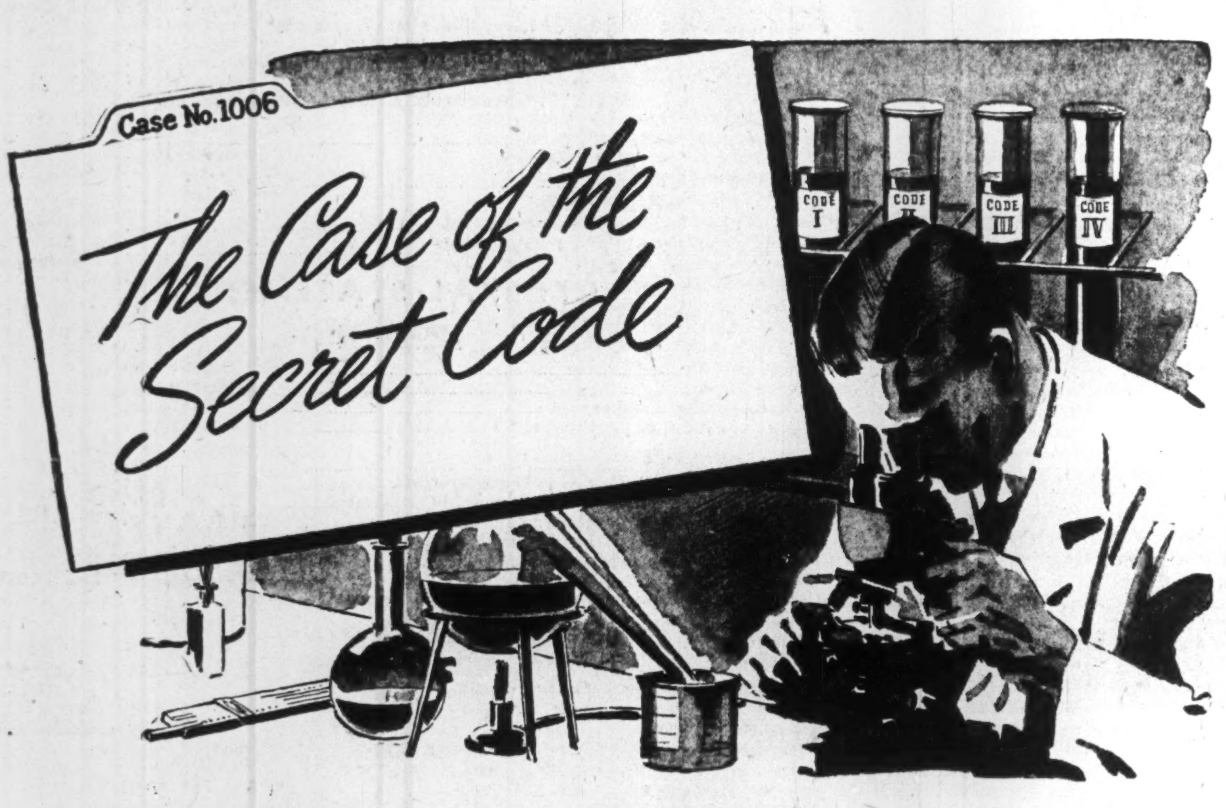
* * *

Spices: WPTB Order No. A-1446, effective Nov. 16, amends Order No. A-758, and provides maximum prices for spices. Admin., Cocoa, Confectionery and Allied Products, F. T. W. Saunders.

Suburban Factory Sites Sell Fast at Toronto

Sales of industrial land owned by Toronto suburban York Township are soaring and ten industries so far have secured postwar factory sites, Assessment Commissioner J. J. McBeth reports to Council.

Two of the ten are named: Canada Pad & Paper with a 10-acre Fairbank property hopes to start work soon on a new factory building. Square D Co. of Canada, manufacturing electric switch-boxes etc., already has foundation in for its Mount Dennis plant where it anticipates 300 people will be employed on production.



Meticulous investigation selects Cutting Oil

PROBLEM: To distinguish between competetive claims and choose the one right sulphur cutting oil.

METHOD: One of the largest machining plants in Canada faced with this problem called for samples. Eleven samples from nine companies were received. These samples, identified by code numbers only were submitted both to laboratory analysis by Research Laboratories and to practical working tests.

RESULT: B-A Sulfurcut 33 was the oil selected.

This is just one more example — if additional evidence were needed—of The British American Oil Company's ability to meet the most exacting requirements of Industry.

It will pay you to consult B-A Industrial Engineers on any of your problems in the application of Petroleum products. It's their job to show how to get greater efficiency on machine tools with savings of man hours and material.

B-A'S LINE OF INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS INCLUDES:

B-A STURBOLINES in a wide range of viscosities for circulating and hydraulic systems, medium and high speed enclosed gear drives and turbines.

B-A SULFURCUTS efficient sulphur cutting oils for each set of conditions.

B-A CUT AID cutting energizer for machining aluminum and magnesium.

B-A QUENCHING OILS. Drawing Compounds and a wide range of other petroleum products.

SERVICE B-A PRODUCTS

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE · TORONTO

STATEMENT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1944

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers	$160,242,919.67
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	31,355,042.18
Government and other Public Securities (Not exceeding market value)	666,511,305.82
Other Bonds and Stocks (Not exceeding market value)	12,566,146.78
Call and Short Loans (Security held of sufficient marketable value to cover)	33,104,781.37
Total Quick Assets (80.21 per cent of Total Liabilities to the Public)	$903,780,195.82
Loans and Discounts (After full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	230,548,706.80
Acceptances and Letters of Credit for Customers (See below)	24,921,080.18
Bank Premises	12,798,951.62
Deposit in Circulation Fund, held by Dominion Government	500,000.00
Other Assets (including refundable portion of Dominion Government taxes amounting to $196,728.20)	6,098,488.90
Total Assets	$1,178,647,423.32

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	$ 6,880,524.25
Deposits	1,095,013,865.33
Acceptances and Letters of Credit (See above)	24,921,080.18
Total Liabilities to the Public	$1,126,815,469.76
Capital Paid Up	30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	20,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	469,137.35
Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account	1,362,816.21
Total Liabilities	$1,178,647,423.32

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
Year Ended 31st October, 1944

Profits for the year ended 31st October 1944, before Dominion Government taxes but after appropriations to Contingent accounts out of which full provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts		$4,708,479.76
Less:		
Dominion Government taxes (of which $62,789.00 is refundable under the provisions of The Excess Profits Tax Act)	$1,709,962.91	
Transfer to Pension Fund	601,545.18	
Written off Bank Premises	350,000.00	2,661,508.09
Net Profits after the foregoing deductions		$2,046,971.67
Dividends		1,800,000.00
Amount carried forward		$ 246,971.67
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October 1943		1,115,844.54
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October 1944		$1,362,816.21

S. H. LOGAN, *President* — S. M. WEDD, *General Manager*

Did You Transfer the Insurance?

Buyer of House Should Establish His Insurable Interest

If you are buying a building, insured against fire in the name of the previous owner one of the first things to do is see that either the policy is transferred or your insurable interest in the property is admitted. Otherwise, if a fire occurs, you may not be entitled to indemnity under the contract.

That is the lesson to be learned from a recent decision by the Ontario Court of Appeal.

In this case the owner of a summer cottage, Mrs. Rowe, agreed to sell it to Mrs. Spurr. The cottage was insured with the Fidelity-Phoenix Insurance Co. of New York. In July, 1942, a receipt was given by Mrs. Rowe which said in part:

"Received of Mrs. Ruth Spurr the sum of $400 as part payment of my property in Mersea Township, Essex county, balance to be paid on transfer of deed and registration, full price being the sum of $1,250."

This receipt was signed by the named insured, Mrs. Rowe, and Mr. and Mrs. Spurr. Under a mutual agreement the Spurrs with a son of Mrs. Rowe and his family moved into the cottage for the summer season, remaining there until the middle of September when the cottage was rented. Mrs. Spurr collected the rents but proposed to give them to Mrs. Rowe on completion of the sale.

While the solicitors of the buyer and seller attended to the legal matters necessary to complete the sale, Mrs. Spurr made further payments to Mrs. Rowe and by Dec. 4 the balance outstanding was only $50. On that day, Mrs. Spurr left this sum at Mrs. Rowe's place of business, but she did not receive the money until Dec. 6. A deed of the property had been completed on Oct. 22, but was held by the lawyers pending completion of the transaction. The solicitor acting for Mrs. Spurr, the purchaser, had spoken to his client about transferring the fire insurance, but nothing was done.

Cottage Destroyed

On Oct. 5 the cottage was destroyed by fire. At that time the policy period had not expired and the insurer had not been asked to consent to a transfer of the insurance.

Mrs. Rowe made a claim for indemnity under the policy, but the insurer declined to pay and Mrs. Rowe, the policyholder and the Spurrs took action in the courts to obtain payment.

The company refused payment on the ground that the insured at the time of the fire had no insurable interest in the property.

The trial court decided in favor of Mrs. Rowe on the ground that she had an interest in the property which would entitle her to keep the property insured. But it decided against the Spurrs on the ground that they were not a party to the insurance contract and had no rights in the matter.

The company appealed the case.

The Ontario Court of Appeal granted the appeal and dismissed Mrs. Rowe's claim on the ground that she had no insurable interest at the time of the loss.

Protect Interest

Insurance lawyers point out the necessity in all transactions affecting property of making sure that a person's insurable interest is protected.

Several ways of doing this are suggested, one is a proviso that the offer to purchase is conditional on the building being kept insured until the transaction is completed. Another is to notify the company and have it agree to recognize the interest of both buyer and seller or the policy may be transferred. A third to take out a second insurance policy in the name of the buyer protecting his interest in the property. Buyers sometimes object to this because if the deal falls through they have paid out a premium for insurance they don't need.

One important thing to be noted is that the statutory conditions of the fire policy require the company to be notified of any change in ownership which evidently was not done in the case in question.

Establishing an insurable interest is important insurance men say as otherwise there would be nothing to prevent Smith insuring Brown's store against fire and collecting if a fire occurs. In the case in question, the purchase money having been fully paid over prior to the loss the vendor's interest in the property had become void while the buyer had no insurance.

TRUSTS DIRECTOR

C. C. Calvin, K.C., elected to the board of Toronto General Trusts Corp., succeeding the late Alexander Fasken, K.C. Mr. Calvin is a member of the legal firm of Fasken, Robertson, Aitchison, Pickup & Calvin.

Women Insurance Agents Are Said to Be Here to Stay

Women on the sales staffs are one of the most important developments in life insurance agency circles since the beginning of the war.

Old-time prejudices against the women agents have disappeared and been succeeded by enthusiasm for the work they are doing. Reports from company executives indicate the women agents are doing a good job for themselves and for the companies they represent.

In some areas it is estimated the number of women agents licensed by the provincial governments has increased almost 200%. For example in his report on the 1943 business H. G. Garrett, superintendent of insurance for British Columbia states the number of women life insurance agents licensed in that province in 1943 was 64 against 23 in 1941. It is believed this is fairly representative. The same situation prevails in the United States.

Permanent Condition

In some quarters it is expected that this condition, developed during the war, is likely to continue permanently.

Many women who have carved out niches for themselves in the insurance field, it is believed, will not want to be displaced.

Some company executives point out that they promised the soldiers their jobs back after the war and that promise must be kept. Because of its nature, and the wide market that exists, there will be a place in the insurance business not only for the returned soldiers but for the women who took their place while they were away.

The feminine touch is regarded as especially valuable in selling life insurance and agency executives say women underwriters are just as successful among men as they are among women.

Get Equal Pay

One feature of the insurance field that attracts women is that there is no question as regards equal pay. A woman agent gets exactly the same commission as a man.

While women agents get good results among male clients they also find it easier often working among business girls.

Accordingly the insurance business is regarded as likely to absorb the men returning from war without unsettling existing staffs much more readily than some other lines of business where the market cannot be expanded so readily.

Urges Life Men Build Permanent Clientele

Building a permanent clientele is the first thing to do in planning a life underwriting career, A. Gordon Nairn, told the Life Underwriters Association of Toronto last week. Mr. Nairn is field supervisor of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada.

Other essentials he suggested are:

A sound knowledge of the life insurance business with constant study to keep up to date.

A professional sales technique, diagnosing the needs of the client before presenting a life insurance plan.

Becoming favorably known among both the general public and in the business.

A forward not a backward outlook.

Manufacturers Life Adds New Directors

Three new directors have been elected by the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., Rolph R. Corson, Edward W. Bickle and William J. Grant, all of Toronto.

Mr. Corson among other interests is president of Rolph R. Corson Ltd., Chartered Trust and Executor Co. and the Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co. of Canada. E. W. Bickle is a partner of Wills Bickle & Co. stock brokers and president Maple Leaf Gardens. Mr. Grant is associated with the Colville Cartage Co.

J. H. Lithgow general manager and Leigh McCarthy, formerly directors of the Manufacturers Life, now become vice-presidents.

International Hydro-Electric System's subsidiary, New England Power Association and subsidiaries, reports for the first nine months of 1944 a consolidated net income of $2,587,867 against $3,145,469 in the like 1943 period.

MORDEN, HELWIG & FERRIE LIMITED

Insurance Adjusters

Automobile, Casualty, Fire and Allied Lines, Inland Marine

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SECURITY WITH SERVICE

As Insurance Brokers acting exclusively for the Assured, we place your Insurance with sound reliable Companies, at lowest rates.

We service your risk by providing fire and accident prevention supervision by Graduate Engineers.

At no extra cost.

IRISH & MAULSON

Limited

since 1904

TORONTO MONTREAL

The Wawanesa

Mutual Insurance Company

—ORGANIZED IN 1896—

Admitted Assets... $4,382,095.84

Surplus 2,431,602.73

Dom. Govt. Deposit 2,701,545.19

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Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Montreal.

2,000 Agents Across Canada.

Don't let those good ideas for "V" day ESCAPE

VICTORY WILL BRING new problems for the busy executive. Every sound idea will find a useful application in the competitive days of peace. Out of your war time experience, you no doubt get many ideas that will be worth money. Don't let them escape. Get them down on paper. Tell them to your Dictaphone—that ever ready tireless and efficient servant—which will record permanently your every thought.

Dictaphone Dictating Machine— Cameo Desk-Type Model

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United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company TORONTO

"Consult your Agent or Broker as you would your Doctor or Lawyer."

FIDELITY Insurance Company of Canada TORONTO

HOME ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office: Lancaster Bldg., Calgary.

Licensed in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

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FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, HEALTH & ACCIDENT INSURANCE

ACCIDENTS DON'T "JUST HAPPEN"

Behind every accident is a cause; usually an avoidable cause. That is why, for more than 60 years, "Tariff" Insurance Companies have organized to discover, correct and ... when possible ... to remove defects, conditions and malpractices which were the causes of "accidents" menacing health, life and possessions.

For over 60 years the combined practical experience and the resources of "Tariff" Insurance Companies have been devoted to a continuing study, in Canada, of losses and their causes. This practical, first-hand knowledge has permitted "Tariff" companies such as "Union of Canton" companies, to render invaluable services to buyers of insurance.

1. By organizing into Underwriters' Boards and thus reducing the cost of insurance through pooling loss experience; centralizing inspection and public service and research work; by employing and maintaining staffs of technical experts to investigate and advise in matters pertaining to the conservation of property.
2. By these sound business economies; by preventing and curtailing losses, and from factual knowledge of actual conditions, to establish insurance rates on a sound basis, consistent with security and stability of practice.

Moreover, "Tariff" companies are responsible for setting up in Canada, Standards of Design, Construction and Installation, that have effected further economies for the insurance buying public. "Underwriter Standards" are universally accepted as Standards of Safety in Canada.

Get the **PREVENTION HABIT**

Do not let rubbish accumulate; if you destroy it by burning, be sure the fire is well away from property and not in danger of being carried by wind.

BE SAFE! BE SURE!

The "Union of Canton" Group of Companies issue policies on the "Tariff" principle. Through accredited agents—everywhere—the services and security of their "Tariff" policies are available. Full information will be given on request and without obligation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON

LIMITED

Established 1835 COLIN E. SWORD, *Manager for Canada*

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA - METROPOLITAN BUILDING, TORONTO

COMPANIES OF THE "UNION OF CANTON" GROUP

British Traders Insurance Company Limited - The British Oak Insurance Company Limited - Beaver Fire Insurance Company

Also under same management in Canada: The South British Insurance Company Limited

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

70th ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year Ending October 31st, 1944

Profit and Loss Account

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1944, after providing for Dominion Government taxes of $545,541.45 (of which $9,121.96 is refundable under the provisions of the Excess Profits Tax Act), after Contributions to Staff Pension and Guarantee Funds of $109,601.84 and after making appropriations to contingent accounts, out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made	$845,336.42
Dividends at the rate of 8% per annum	560,000.00
	$285,336.42
Written off Bank Premises	150,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	$135,336.42
Profit and Loss Balance 30th October, 1943	846,925.72
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1944	$982,262.14

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid Up		$ 7,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund		8,000,000.00	
Dividends declared and unpaid		141,163.85	
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account		982,262.14	
			$ 16,123,425.99
Notes in Circulation			1,410,842.50
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government		$ 14,591,862.84	
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments		32,290,643.35	
Deposits by the public not bearing interest		111,626,880.40	
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement		141,727,275.69	
			300,236,662.28
Deposits by and balances due to other Chartered Banks in Canada		$ 2,580,432.70	
Deposits by and balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		2,044,849.61	
			4,625,282.31
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding			4,110,786.20
			$326,506,999.28

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary Coin held in Canada		$ 533,336.98	
Notes of Bank of Canada	$ 8,822,550.50		
Deposits with Bank of Canada	23,147,126.02		
		31,969,676.52	
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks		14,062,600.14	
Government and Bank Notes other than Canadian		229,938.20	
Deposits with and balances due by other Chartered Banks in Canada		674,628.43	
Due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		7,243,608.47	
			$ 54,713,788.74
Dominion Government direct and guaranteed Securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value		$106,649,892.18	
Other Dominion Government direct and guaranteed Securities, not exceeding market value		59,327,046.52	
Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value		4,586,450.53	
Other Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities, not exceeding market value		8,724,862.76	
Canadian Municipal Securities, not exceeding market value		6,537,286.96	
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		1,215,349.43	
			187,040,888.38
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds and other Securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover		$ 5,155,572.00	
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for		67,853,368.48	
Loans to Provincial Governments		30,165.74	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		2,484,591.37	
			75,523,697.59
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for			13,021.13
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit as per contra			4,110,786.20
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off			4,944,026.85
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation			91,639.32
Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads (including refundable portion of Dominion Government taxes amounting to $11,154.15)			69,151.07
			$326,506,999.28

R. S. WALDIE, *President* W. G. MORE, *General Manager*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS:

We report to the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada:—

That we have examined the above Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1944, and compared it with the books at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, F.C.A.
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

W. D. GLENDINNING, F.C.A.
of Glendinning, Jarrett, Gray & Roberts.

Toronto, 14th November, 1944.

Provinces Curtail Borrowing

Depend Less on Bank Credit in War Years

Although bank borrowings of the Canadian provinces have shown a slight tendency to increase in recent months they are still far below the pre-war levels. In the first nine months of 1944 they averaged $5.6 millions monthly. While this is almost $500,000 above the average for the same period of 1943, it is substantially under the 1939 monthly average of $19.3 millions.

Of the first nine months of 1944, six showed borrowings slightly higher than last year, three a decline. In no case did the figures approach the 1939 levels. Increases over last year are attributed largely to heavier borrowing by Quebec, which, in recent months, has been doing considerable short-term financing with the banks. Much of this has been by the issue of treasury notes. But it is believed some has also been done by ordinary loans.

Figures of total provincial borrowings from the banks for 1944 to Sept. 30 with comparisons are given in the accompanying table.

Bank Loans to Provincial Governments
Thousands of Dollars

	1944	1943	1942	1939
January	5,790	4,753	9,124	21,026
February ...	4,503	4,292	10,485	21,710
March	4,380	4,692	10,265	22,660
April	4,946	4,030	10,399	22,587
May	9,337	6,460	16,560	21,837
June	6,834	6,598	11,839	18,511
July	5,369	5,565	3,716	13,816
August	4,298	5,119	4,248	16,635
September ..	5,058	4,640	4,503	15,530
October	....	4,870	4,000	18,454
November ..	....	7,536	5,474	16,668
December ...	....	7,510	6,119	15,709

The improvement shown in the loan position of the provinces generally over the five-year period is due to increased revenues which have in most cases exceeded expenditures reducing the need for bank credit.

The larger revenues are derived largely from subsidies from the Dominion Government which in 1942, by agreement, took over the collection of income and other direct taxes formerly levied by the provinces. The drop shown in the banks' provincial loans in July, 1942, reflects the change.

Larger Tax Levy

These subsidies, guaranteed by the Dominion, it has been estimated in the case of Ontario, now form more than 75% of total provincial income. The larger income of the people as a whole has enabled them to pay their taxes more promptly and the increase in employment has meant a substantial increase in the total tax collected, of which the provinces get their share. In addition, revenues from liquor sales in all provinces are believed substantially above pre-war levels.

One result of the margin of income over expenses is that some provinces have been able to retire part of their funded indebtedness as it came due. Others have refunded outstanding issues at substantially lower interest rates, resulting in substantial savings. Capital expenditures generally have been curtailed with few new bond issues coming on the market and relief charges have been substantially lower.

Part of War Policy

Control of provincial expenditures is part of a policy announced by several provinces at the beginning of the war to eliminate demand for labor, capital or materials which might otherwise be devoted to the war effort. Highway and public works have been curtailed accordingly in most provinces. There has also been a tendency to reduce the number of provincial civil service employees, a common practice being not to replace men or women who left to join the armed forces.

Helps Dominion

This attitude of the provinces in curtailing expenditures has materially strengthened the hands of the Dominion Government in its fight against inflation.

Bankers point out that provinces that improve their financial position during the war by reducing funded debt and bank loans and building up a surplus will be able to borrow much more readily after the war, when they will probably want to spend considerable on public works, highways, etc.

The accumulation of construction work of this kind, postponed during the war, it is also pointed out should provide employment for many men.

Imperial Bank Shows Growth

Assets at new high level
Deposits rise $56 millions
Profits above previous year

Total assets of the Imperial Bank of Canada are shown at a new high level in the annual statement for the year ended Oct. 31, 1944. The largest item in the increase was a rise in investments in Dominion Government and municipal bonds. On the liability side, savings and demand deposits were also both substantially higher.

Net profits of the bank after providing for taxes were $845,336 compared with $836,935 in the previous year, equal, after premises write-off, to 99 cents a share on the new par value stock against 98.1 cents a share on the same basis in the year preceding.

On Sept. 1, in conformity with the revised bank act each of the previously outstanding shares of $100 par value were divided into 10 shares of $10 par value each. Dividends continued at the previous rate of 8%. leaving a substantial margin of earnings over dividends paid out.

Profit and loss figures for the year ended Oct. 31 and the previous year follow.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Oct. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$1,500,479	$1,484,873
Less: Dom. taxes▲ ...	545,541	542,164
Pens. & guar. funds	109,602	105,774
Net profit	845,336	836,935
Less: Dividends	560,000	560,000
W/o bank premises	150,000	150,000
Surplus for year	135,336	126,935
▲Incl. refund. EPT .	9,122	1,262
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned*	†$1.21	■$11.96
Earned‡	†0.99	■9.81
Paid	8%	8%

†New $10 par shares. ■Before 10-for-1 share subdivision. *Before (‡after) amount w/o bank premises.

Quickly realizable assets including government bonds, amounts due from other banks, etc., were 78% of total liabilities to the public compared with 75% the year before.

Call loans at over $5 millions are more than double the total a year ago, reflecting increased interest in the stock market. But current loans, despite high industrial activity, were slightly lower. One reason for the decline is probably the strong position of most business firms restricting their need of bank credit.

Important items in the balance sheet follow.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

As at Oct. 31:	1944	1943
Cash on hand	$23,648,426	$19,801,252
Dep., Bk. of Can. .	23,147,126	19,604,136
Dep., other banks .	7,918,237	6,432,155
Call & short loans .	5,155,572	2,127,452
Dom. & prov. secs.*	179,288,252	136,980,150
Other securities* ..	7,752,636	5,304,607
Quick assets	246,910,249	190,249,752
Loans & discounts .	70,381,147	71,209,569
Bank premises	4,944,027	5,182,453
Letters of credit ..	4,110,786	2,845,319
Other assets▲	160,790	278,787
Total assets	326,506,999	269,765,880
Notes in circulation	1,410,843	1,852,770
Dom., prov. depos.	46,882,506	38,732,036
Pub. non-int. dep. .	111,626,880	92,612,351
Pub. int.-bear. dep.	141,727,276	112,569,175
Due to banks	4,625,282	5,166,182
Letters of credit ..	4,110,786	2,845,319
Liabs. to public ..	310,383,573	253,777,833
Dividends, etc.	141,164	141,121
Reserve	8,000,000	8,000,000
Capital	7,000,000	7,000,000
Surplus▲	982,262	846,926
Liabs. to sh'holders	16,123,426	15,988,047
▲Incl. ref. EPT ..	11,154	3,247

*At not exceeding market value.

DIRECTOR

S. M. Wedd, appointed a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been general manager of the bank since 1942. He is also president of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

BANK OF CANADA

Decline Shown In Note Issue

A decline of $5.4 millions in note circulation is shown in the statement of the Bank of Canada for the week ended Nov. 15, the first recession since June 21, 21 weeks ago.

The decline is attributed to people with large holdings of cash, paying it in to the chartered banks to buy victory bonds. Mostly Bank of Canada notes, this money eventually comes back to the Bank of Canada, automatically reducing its outstanding circulation. Deposits of the bank and miscellaneous liabilities also were lower.

On the credit side, holdings of sterling were down substantially, probably reflecting transfer of funds to the United Kingdom. Investments also were down, with total assets about $77 millions lower.

Liabilities	Nov. 15 1944 $	Nov. 8 1944 $
Capital paid-up .	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ. ..	1,014,056,841	1,019,522,832
Rest fund	8,041,601	8,041,601
Deposits: Dom. .	13,719,808	91,336,836
Chartered bks.	419,631,585	421,520,046
Other	31,125,114	30,381,993
Total deposits .	464,476,507	543,238,875
All other liabs. .	39,003,823	311,762,211
Total liabs.	1,530,578,772	1,607,565,519
Assets		
Sterl. & U. S. ex.	566,064	80,919,464
Subsid. coin	405,042	392,617
Advances to chartered banks. ..	500,000	....
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	875,343,204	862,707,524
Oth. Dom. gov.	607,992,105	611,503,146
Oth. secs.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total invest.	1,493,335,309	1,504,210,700
Premises	1,968,857	1,968,857
All other assets.	33,803,500	20,073,881
Total assets	1,530,578,772	1,607,565,519

Alberta Names Moore Ins. Superintendent

Ralph R. Moore, manager of the Alberta Government Insurance Office, has been appointed superintendent of insurance and fire commissioner for the Province of Alberta. He succeeds Edmund Trowbridge, insurance superintendent for nine years.

Mr. Moore is succeeded as manager of the provincial insurance office by Robert G. Grieve, coordinator of services. Mr. Grieve, native of Perth County, Ont., has had experience as a branch bank manager and in the insurance business.

Procter & Gamble Co. Extends Hamilton Plant

Immediate start, it is reported, will be made by W. H. Cooper Construction Co., Hamilton, on the building of a substantial addition to the plant of Procter & Gamble Co. of Canada, Hamilton, soap, shortening etc. In it will be installed manufacturing equipment of the latest design, enabling Procter & Gamble to increase production materially, it is reported.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that an additional 519 shares have been issued under the terms of the employees' stock plan, forming part of the issue covered by resolution of the directors dated April 26, 1944. Issued capital is 857,845 shares.

Canadian Utilities Co. has had its franchise to supply electricity to the city of Yorkton, Sask. extended for a further five-year period as from May 1, 1943, by a city of Yorkton by-law passed Sept. 1, 1944, and confirmed by a recent bill passed in provincial Legislature.

Barclays Bank Business Gains

All Departments Contribute to Expansion in Turnover and Activity

Barclays Bank (Canada) in the year ended Sept. 30, 1944 maintained the progress shown in previous years, the volume of business in both the foreign and the domestic fields being notably increased, H. A. Stevenson, general manager, reported at the annual meeting in Montreal this week.

All departments of the institution, he said, contributed to the expansion in activity and turnover and a substantial number of new accounts was obtained with total deposits showing a continued upward trend.

President A. A. Magee noted that more than half the assets of the chartered banks consist of Dominion and provincial government securities. Compared with these investments, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, he declared, are now relatively insignificant.

Whatever may be the credit requirements of the postwar period he saw every reason to believe they can be met without difficulty. The banks in the last year had maintained a strong liquid position with the ratio of readily available assets to public liabilities steadily advancing, he added.

Total payments by cheque and cash in Canada in the 12 months ended Oct. 31, he estimated, rose 13% the amount in October being $6.4 billions.

Figures of a number of important items in the bank's return to the minister of finance at Sept. 30 follow.

	1944 $	1943 $
Total assets	31,127,249	29,402,671
Current loans	4,556,922	3,769,382
Call loans	267,100	177,100
Investments	11,889,431	12,538,963
Sav. dep. Canada	7,038,059	6,012,151
Demand dep. Can. ..	6,983,883	6,707,450
Foreign dep.	5,694,431	4,625,910

Staff Changes

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

A. L. WOODROW, to be supervisor of branches.

R. L. DALES, to be manager at Toronto.

C. J. BORM, to be accountant at Swift Current, Sask.

C. G. HAMILTON, to be accountant at St. Catharines, Ont.

T. B. LOCKHART, to be accountant at Prince Albert, Sask.

D. MENARD, to be accountant at Lachute, Que.

* * *

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff changes:

R. C. JARVIS, manager, Ormstown, Que., to be manager, Cowansville, Que.

W. J. FLANNERY, manager, Avenue Road & Dupont, Toronto, to be manager, Granby, Que.

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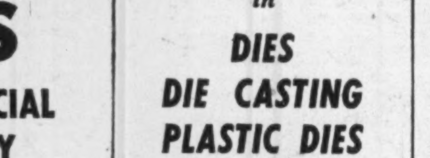

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Have a Coca-Cola = The family welcomes you

... or greeting new and old friends

Unexpected visitors can be expected in wartime. Sons bring home their wives. Soldiers on furlough drop in without notice. New neighbours come to call. With wartime shortages, a simple but hearty welcome is best. It's what you share in friendliness, not what you have, that counts. There's no more friendly greeting than *Have a "Coke."* And you can play host on a moment's notice when you have Coca-Cola on hand in your refrigerator. *Have a "Coke"* says *Welcome* : : : makes new and old friends feel at home with you and yours.

It's natural for popular names to acquire friendly abbreviations. That's why you hear Coca-Cola called "Coke".

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21

Range 1944 High	Low	Div R'te $	Nov 18 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 14	Week end. Nov. 21 H	L	Cl'se
5½	2½	•	...	Abitibi	4449	3½	3½	3½	3½
52½	27	•	...	Do. pref. 6%	10977	49⅞	52½	50	52
125	58	•	...	Do. pref. 7%	330	125	122½	120	120
11¼	5½	•	...	Acme Glove	50	9	8½	8½	8½
92	72½	6½	7.1	Do. pref.	18	90½	92	91	92
13½	9	•	...	Algoma Steel	805	12½	13½	13	13½
98½	89	5	5.1	Do. pref.	160	97	98	98	98
101¼	96½	5	5	Alum of Can p	415	100	100¼	99½	99½
99	85	8	8.9	Aluminium	1440	95½	95½	89	89
14½	8	•	...	Amal. Electric	30	11½	14½	12	14½

Range 1944 High	Low	Div R'te $	Nov 18 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 14	Week end. Nov. 21 H	L	Cl'se
7	6½	•	...	East Theat.	50	6½	7	7	7
11½	8½	•	...	Easy Washing	60	11	11	10½	10½
14½	8	•	...	Electrolux	315	12½	12½	12½	12⅞
10½	4½	•	...	Enam. & Heat.	210	5½	5½	5½	5½
22½	19	•	...	English Electric	416	21	22	21	22
5	2½	•	...	Do. (B)	473	5	4½	4	4
3½	2	•	...	Fairchild Air.	640	2	2½	2	2
28	23½	†1.50	...	Fam. Players	50	27	27½	27½	27½
39	28½	1.50+.25	...	Fanny Farmer.	305	37½	37½	37	37
5⅞	2⅞	•	...	Federal Grain	580	3	3	3	3
84	60	•	...	Do. pref.	115	65	71	64	69½

Range 1944 High	Low	Div R'te $	Nov 18 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 14	Week end. Nov. 21 H	L	Cl'se
11	8	.80	8.4	So. Can. Pr.	125	10	10½	10	10½
30	17	•	...	Southmount	2316	20	21	20	21
3½	2	•	...	St. Law. Corp.	1035	3	3½	3	3
22	13	1	...	Do. (A)	450	20	20	18⅞	18⅞
35	32	1.40	4.2	St. Law. Flour.	25	34	34	34	34
65	45½	3	4.8	St. Law. Pap. p	287	62	61½	58⅞	59
30½	19	•	...	Stand. Chem.	50	30	30	30	30
5	2⅞	•	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	600	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
14⅞	10½	•	...	Do. pref.	40	14⅞	14	14	14
8⅞	5½	.40	...	Stand. Radio	425	7½	7½	7½	7½
75	62	3	4.4	Steel of Canada	345	69½	70	69	69½

Range 1944 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Nov. 18 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Nov. 14	Week Ending Nov. 21 High	Low	Close
1.20	.90	*.02	....	Kirkland L.	3,130	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.06
.19	.10	.....	....	Kirk. Town.	500	.12	.10½	.10½	.10½
.39	.20	.....	....	Kootenay B.	1,000	.27	.27	.27	.27
3.50	1.50	.....	....	Labrador	3,100	2.48	2.47	2.35	2.40
2.75	.80	.02	....	Lake Dufault	50,820	1.62	1.95	1.60	1.75
21.50	14.12	.80	....	Lake Shore	2,325	17.75	17.75	17.00	17.00
6.75	5.20	.01	....	Lamaque G.	950	6.85	6.30	6.25	6.25
.15	.06½	.....	....	Lapa Cad.	9,000	.10½	.11	.09½	.11
.06½	.02	.....	....	Lebel Oro.	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
.06½	.02	.....	....	Lebel Oro.	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1.45	1.03	.08	....	Leitch Gold	9,225	1.28	1.27	1.20	1.23

Mining Stocks

Oil Stocks

• Participating. ‡ On arrears. * Net after corporation income tax. * Paid in 1943. † Paid or payable in 1944 to date.

* Yield including bonus. † Paid in 1943. * Paid or payable in 1944 to date.

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

Mining Stocks

Oil Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Nov. 20 Bid	Ask
Brown Oil	...	.05	..	..
Commoil	▲.01	.20	.19	..
Grease Creek	...	.02½	..	..
Madison	...	.02	..	..
McLeod	...	.14	..	.14
Model	...	.17	.17	.20
Oil Selections	...	.03½	..	..
Royal Canadian	...	.03½	.03	.04
South West Pete	...	.17	..	.25
Spooner	...	.10	.10½	..
Sunset	...	.07	..	.07½
Texas Can.	...	1.25	..	..
Trans Alta.	...	.12	..	..
United Oils	...	.05½	..	..
Vulcan	†.01	.17	.18	..

† Paid in 1943. ▲ Paid or payable in 1944 to date.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$10.50	$10.53	$11.09
Hogs	17.16	17.15	17.13
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	104.1	104.0	102.8
Dow Jones (fut.)	96.12	96.37	94.78
Fisher's	113.9	113.8	111.1
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Sept.)	118.8	118.9	119.4
W'sale (Sept.)	102.3	102.3	101.1
U. S. (Sept.)	104.0	103.9	103.1
Gr. Brit. (Aug.)	167.5	167.1	162.2

Note—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Sters, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper - electrilytic. New York. No. 7 coffee, Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Municipal Bonds

Nov. 21, 1944

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld %
†Halifax	5	1961	119.00	122.00	3.30
Hamilton	5	1950	110.50	113.00	2.55
Montreal	3	1950	97.50	100.00	3.00
Ottawa	3	1953	101.25	103.25	2.58
†Quebec	5	1959	118.25	121.25	3.19
Saint John	5	1950	107.00	110.00	3.22
†Toronto	4½	1955	123.25	126.25	1.70
†Vancouver	5	1970	120.00	123.00	3.61
Winnipeg	6	1950	112.50	115.50	3.05

† Payable Canada & New York.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	3.77	4.13
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	3.90	4.25
Can. Investors	5.50	6.75
Com. Intern.	2.75	3.28
Corporate Inv.	6.85	7.35
Trans-Canada (A)	10.90	....
Do. (B)	....	10.75

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Nov. 21, 1944

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver
	—Total Volume—		
Nov. 21	45,900	499,000	......
Nov. 20	47,000	433,000	......
Nov. 18	11,200	255,000	......
Nov. 17	24,400	423,000	44,650
Nov. 16	33,800	410,000	66,010
Nov. 15	30,200	378,000	89,915

Company Meetings

1944	Company	Place
Nov. 21	Dairy Corp. of Can.	Toronto
Nov. 22	Imperial Bank of Can.	Toronto
Nov. 27	Anglo-Huronian Ltd.	Toronto
Nov. 27	West. Can. Flour Mills	Toronto
Nov. 30	Distil. Corp.-Seagrams	Montreal
Dec. 1	Consumers Glass Co.	Montreal
Dec. 4	Bank of Montreal	Montreal
Dec. 6	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax
Dec. 12	Can. Bank of Commerce	Toronto
Dec. 13	Dominion Bank	Toronto
Dec. 14	Dominion Coal	Montreal
Dec. 15	Marcus Loew's Theat.	Toronto
Dec. 19	Central Man. Mines	Winnipeg
1945		
Jan. 11	Provincial Bank of Can.	Montreal
Jan. 12	Real Estate Loan Co.	Toronto
Jan. 12	Can. Perm. Mtge. Corp.	Toronto

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Algoma Cent. Tm.	*5%	1959	Nov. 30	125%
Gatineau Pwr. Co.	5%	1949	Dec. 1	101
Ham. By-Product	5%	1953	Dec. 1	102
Do., gen. mort.	6%	1956	Dec. 1	102
Ottawa Val. Pwr.	4%	1964	Dec. 1	103⅓
Twin City R. Tr.	5½%	1952	Dec. 1	102
1945				
†Eastern Car	6%	1952	Jan. 1	105
Fraser Companies	6%	1950	Jan. 1	103
Restigouche Co.	6%	1948	Jan. 1	101
United Gas	5½	1948	Jan. 1	101
Ruddy Co.	6½%	1948	Jan. 1	101
Twin City R. Tr.	5½%	1952	Jan. 15	102

‡$100,500. ▲$236,000. *£100,000. †$55,000.

Corporation Bonds Cont'd

Do.	4½	'52	101½	104½	101½
Mercury Mills	5	'59	100	102½	99½
Mersey Paper	5	'57	100½	..	100½
†Do.	6	'49	100½	..	100½
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	113½	115½	113½
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	100½	...	100½
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	96	98½	95½
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	85½	88½	85½
N.S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	91	94	90
Price Bros.	5	'57	103	105½	102½
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	110½	..	110½
Reliance Grain.	4½	'52	99½	102½	99½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	111½	..	111
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	102	104½	102
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	101	..	101
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	101	104	100½
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	100½	103	100
Smith, Howard	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Sterling Coal	6	'45	99½	..	99½
United Amuse.	5	'56	102	104½	102
United Corp.	4	'58	99½	102½	99½
*United Gas	5½	'48	111	..	111
United Gr. Grs.	4½	'58	100	103	100
†Western Grain	5	'63	88½	91½	88

* Payable in Can. or U. S.
† Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
* Payable in U. S.
♦ Payable in Canada only.
‡ Traded without accrued interest.
▲ Payable in Can. or U. K.

Government Bonds

Nov. 21, 1944 (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951	104	104⅞
3	Mar. 1954	102⅞	103⅞
3	Nov. 1956	101½	102½
3	May 1957	100½	100½
3	Jan. 1959	99⅞	100⅞
3	June 1960	99⅞	100⅞
Dom. of Canada Bonds			
2	Mar. 1945	100	100½
2	Dec. 1946	100⅞	101½
4½	Feb. 1946	103⅞	104½
2½	Mar. 1948	101 1/5	101 4/5
1⅞	May 1946	100 2/5	101
3½	June 1949	102⅞	103
3½	Nov. 1951	104½	105
4	Oct. 1952	105⅞	106½
4½	Feb. 1952	105½	105⅞
.	Oct. 1952	102½	103½
3	June 1955	101½	102
4½	Nov. 1956	104½	105⅞
4½	Nov. 1957	106⅞	107½
3	June 1958	100	100⅞
4½	Nov. 1958	108⅞	109½
4½	Nov. 1959	109⅞	110½
3½	June 1966	102½	103
3	Perpetual	96½	97½
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
3	Dec. 1950	101½	102½
3	Jan. 1959	99½	100½
4½	Sept. 1951	123½	...
4½	Feb. 1956	126½	...
4½	July 1957	127⅞	...
3	Feb. 1953	102	103
4⅞	June 1955	128½	...
5	Feb. 1954	116⅞	118½
5	Oct. 1969	127½	...
5	Feb. 1970	127½	...

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Can. Natl. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	128⅞	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	110½	112½
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947	111	113
3	Oct. 1951	98½	100½
3½	Aug. 1949	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100⅞	102⅞
4½	Apr. 1961	121	123
5	Jan. 1960	125	127
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100⅞	102⅞
3½	Nov. 1950	102⅞	104⅞
4½	Sept. 1952	116	118
4½	Nov. 1960	123	125
5	Mar. 1960	129	131
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945	100½	101⅞
3	Apr. 1948	101½	102⅞
3	Nov. 1950	101½	102⅞
3½	Nov. 1951	102½	103⅞
3½	May 1955	102½	103⅞
4	June 1962	122	124
4½	June 1950	109	110½
4½	Jan. 1962	128	131
5	Oct. 1948	109	110½
5	Dec. 1960	135½	138
5½	July 1946	105	106½
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948	101½	102⅞
3½	Feb. 1953	102	103½
3½	Apr. 1947	103½	105
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	103	105

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	100	102
3½	Mar. 1948	100	102
3½	Mar. 1959	101½	103½
4	Nov. 1952	103½	105½
3⅞	Feb. 1955	102	104
4½	Aug. 1958	108⅞	111½
4½	Jan. 1963	113⅞	116½
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	88½	91½
4	Dec. 1954	85	88
5	Oct. 1958	89½	92
5½	Apr 1952	90½	93½
6	Mar. 1947	87½	90½
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	116½	118⅞
4½	Jan. 1951	118½	120⅞
4½	Oct. 1953	119½	121⅞
5	Apr. 1954	123⅞	126½
5½	Feb. 1945	100	102
6	Feb. 1947	105	107½
Manitoba:			
4	Dec., 1957	110⅞	113⅞
4½	Dec. 1956	115½	118
5	Dec. 1959	120	123
5½	Oct. 1955	115½	118
6	Apr. 1947	103⅞	106½
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	86	89
4	Nov. 1960	85	88
4½	Oct. 1951	102	105
4½	Mar. 1960	92	96
5	Aug. 1956	95	98
5½	Oct. 1952	96½	99½
6	Mar. 1952	98	101

*Payable N.Y.

Unlisted Stocks

Toronto, Nov. 20, 1944

The following list is a consolidation of quotations provided by several major dealers in the unlisted field. Where these quotations on individual stocks vary, we present the lowest bid and highest ask price appearing on any of the lists.

	Low. Bid	High. Asked
Aikenhead Hardware Co.	75	80
Allens Kingston Units	70	..
Allens London Theatre pfd.	53.50	..
Allens St. Catharines units	54	..
Allens Toronto units	36	40
Anglo Can. Telephone (A)	9	10
Atlas Steels, com.	33.50	..
Do., 1st pfd.	106.50	110
Beach Foundry, pfd.	70	..
Brinton Peterboro Carpet	61	..
British American Assur.	55	..
British Mortgage and Trust	137	145
B. C. Sugar	86	89
B. C. Telephone 1st pf.	112	115
Brockville Trust Co. $50 par	50.50	..
Canada Machinery, com.	7	8
Canada Tea, pfd.	45	..
Canada Paving, 1st pfd.	3.25	5
Canadian Airways	3	..
Can. Co-op. Woolgrowers	8	10
Can. Fairbanks com.	24.50	..
Can. Indust. A com	159.50	162
Can. Ingersoll Rand	61	63
Can. Investors Corp.	5.50	6.75
Canadian Motor Lamp, A	8	9.25
Can. West. Lumber, com.	1.20	1.40
Can. West. Nat. Gas, com.	35	..
Do., pfd.	105.50	108
Capital Trust Co., $100 par	41	..
Capital Wire Cloth, com.	5	7.50
Do., pfd	20	23
Cawthra Apts., units	3.50	5
Chase, A. W., units	25.50	29
Colonial Realty, com.	3.75	5
Colonial Steamships, com.	74	78
Commercial Finance, com.	8	9
Commercial Life. 10% pd.	7	9.50
Confederation Life Assoc.	134	142
Continental Life 20% pd.	31	35
Crown Life Ins. 100% paid	280	..
Crown Trust Co.	60	..
Debenture & Securities, pf.	92	..
Detroit International Bridge	12.50	15
Dom. Can. Gen. Insurance	145	..
Dominion Life Assurance	170	200
Dover Industries Ltd.	8	9
Dunlop Tire, pfd.	26	27
Eastern Steel Prod., pfd.	21	23
Easy Washing Machine, pfd.	10.50	11.50
Edmonton Stk Yds., units	60	..
Empire Life Ins., 25% pd.	14.25	16.50
Excelsior Life Ins., 40% pd.	86	91
Fed. Found. & Steel, new c.	2.50	3
Do., old common	..	.27½
Foreign Power Sec., pfd.	7	..
Galt Brass, com.	15	18
Goderich Elevator & Trans.	12.50	14
Great Lakes Power, pfd.	114.50	117.50
Great-West Life	272	290
Guardian Realty, pfd.	21	25
Guaranty Co. of N. S.	200	..
Guelph and Ont. Svgs. $50	52	55.50
Gurney Foundry, pfd.	2	3
Hart Battery, com.	6.25	8
Highland Dairy, pfd.	55	..
Homewood Sanitarium	90	..
Hudson's Bay, ord.	14	..
Imperial Life	275	310
Industrial Mortgage Tr., $50	38	..
Ingram & Bell, pfd.	93	..
Inter. Utilities, $3.50 pfd.	55	58
Kingston Shipbuilding com.	13	14.50
Lambton Loan & Inv. $50.	43	47.50
Loblaw Groc. inc.	12.50	14
London & West. Trust, $100	47	..
Manufacturers Life Ins.	255	275
Midland Loan & Svgs., $10	14	16
Moirs Limited, pfd.	81	..
Monarch Life Assce., 20%	45	..
Monarch Mtge., units	2	3
Montreal Island Pr., pfd.	38	42
Montreal Trust Co.	66	73
Morrison Brass, pfd.	11	14
Morrow Screw, com.	15	19
Do., pfd	101	105
National Drug & Chem. c.	3.75	4.75
National Hosiery, pfd.	2.75	4.50
Do., com.	1.75	..
National Life Assce., 25%	20	..
Neilson, Wm., com.	13	..
Do., pfd.	101	..
New Brunswick Telephone	12	13
New Meth. Laundry, units	95	..
North Amer. Elev., 1st pfd.	85	..
Northern Ont. Pwr., pfd.	67	77
Ont. Tobacco Plant units	15	20
Paramount Kitchener, units	54	..
Paramount Oshawa, pfd.	85	..
Premier Trust Co., $100	48	52.50
Provincial Bank of Can.	11.50	12.50
Provincial Paper, pfd.	106.50	108.50
Prudential Trust	3	5.50
Ruddy, E. L., pfd.	65	..
St. John Drydock, pfd.	97	100
Sawyer Massey, com.	1.10	..
Seiberling Rubber, com.	3.50	6.50
Sincennes McNaughton T.	2.25	3.25
Sherbrooke Trust	130	..
Sovereign Life Assce 25%	25	28
Standard Fuel, pfd.	90	95
Do., com.	2	..
Stedman Bros., pfd.	80	..
Sterling Trust	65	..
Strand Hamilton, pfd.	73	..
Sun Life Assce.	315	340
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	2.75	3.25
Toronto Carpet, pfd.	72	..
Toronto General Ins.	5.25	6.50
Trusts & Guarantee, $100	50	54
Union S. Y. Sask., 8% pf.	100	..
United Farmers Co-op.	3	4
United Steel, A pfd.	24.75	26
Viceroy Mfg., pfd.	24	26
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	88	..
Waterloo Mfg., com.	4.25	5.50
Waterloo Trust & Svgs.	101	..
Wentworth Radio, com.	1	..
Western Assurance, com.	52	55
Do., pfd.	41	44
Western Grain, com.	.60	1.15
Do., pfd	30	34
York Trading, com.	4.50	6.50

Unlisted Mines

Approximate quotations, 4 p.m., Nov. 21, subject to confirmation:

	Bid	Ask
Albany Riv (new)	.25	.28
Alcan	.13	.15
Aljo	.03½	.04
Amal Kir	.27	.30
Ama Lar	1.05	1.10
Ang Rou	.61	.65
Anna'que	.04	.06
Anoki	.11	.13
Apex Oil	.09	.11
Arntfield (old)	.04½	.06
(new)	.22	.24
Aurora Ye	.18	.22
Auterra	.23	.25
Bar Larder (new)	.04½	.05½
Blondor	.41	.44
Br Breest	.02½	.03
Bravo	.19	.21
Brig R L	.12	.15
Brock	.13	.15
Burley Po	.04	.05½
Calder Bo	.06	.08
Camlaren	.11	.13
Carricona	.11	.13
Cen Mani	.06	.08
Cock R L	.03½	.04
Columbier	.16	.19
Con Chib	.10	.12
Deri R L	.05½	.07
De Santis (new)	.13	.16
Dom Mal	.17	.19
Dona Pat	.04½	.06
Donalda	1.20	1.25
East Amp	.49	.51
Eastward	.22	.25
Elder M	.30	.32
Eldona	.14	.16
Electra	.06	.08
Erin Kirk	.12	.14
Geral L L	.03½	.05
Gol Man	.60	.65
Goldora	.21	.23
Goodrock	.07	.09
Gt L Iron	.04	.06
Harp Mal	.06	.07
Hayes Cad	.02½	.03
Heva Cad	.14	.16
Highridge	.04½	.06
Homer	.17	.19
Hosco	.21	.23
Hoyle n'w	.11	.13
Hugh Mal	.32	.34
Hugh P P	.20	.23
Kamlac	.34	.37
Kayrand	.28	.30
Laguerre	.19	.21
Lk Expa	.33	.36
Lar-Add	.04	.05
Larder U	.08	.10
Lavalie	.11½	.13
Legardo	.05	.06
Lynx	.39	.42
Magn Con	.45	.47
Major Oil	.27	.29
Manterre	.31	.33
Marbenor	.16	.18
Marquette	.04½	.05½
Mar Bird	.06	.07
Mar-McNe	.16	.18
Mary Ann	.08	.11
Marion R	.08½	.10
Mat Con	.26	.29
Mate Yell	.27	.30
Metalore	.03	.04
Mica of Cn	.07	.09
Moffatt H (new)	.03	.04
Mohaw P	.05	.07
Murbell	.19	.21
Mylamaque (new)	..	.15
McCu R L	.11	.18
McManus	.06	.07
Nat Mal	.37	.39
Naybob	.04	.05
New Aug	.14	.16
Nib Yell	.18	.20
Nicholson	.07	.08
Nick Off	1.30	1.50
New Mal	.11	.13
Norbeau	.70	.80
Norbenite	.17	.19
Norseman	.08	.10
Nortyne	.08	.10
Novelle P	.23	.25
Obalski	.09	.11
Obaska	.60	.70
Oklend	.06	.07
Olivet	.09	.11
Opemiska	.08	.09
Orpit	.11½	.12½
Parbec	.18	.20
Pascalis	.35	.38
Pelangio	.05	.06
Pontiac Rou (old)	.19	.21
Poona Go	.12	.14
Porc Reef	.17	.19
Presdor	.03½	.04
Privateer	.38	.41
Que Mani	.24	.26
Rajah R L	.06	.07
Rambull	.09	.11
Rand Mal	.39	.42
Raym Tib	.14½	.16
Rebair	.45	.48
Redwood	.09	.10
Ritoria	.12	.14
S.A.G.A.	1.05	1.10
Sheldon	.21	.23
Skyn Lk	.04½	.05½
Stadacona	.48	.52
Tiffany	.23	.25
Tobico	.03	.04
Tombill	.17	.20
Tovarich	.03	.04
Un Min	.14	.16
Univer Pe	.09	.11
Wesley	.02½	.03½
West R L	.08	.10
West Shor	.08	.09
Wincheste	.10	.12
Wingait	.13	.15
Yellowrex	.62	.65
Y Davids	.33	.36

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

	Mach and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Power and traction	Banks	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities	8	7	4	4	10	12	7	15	15	8	18	95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	150.0	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1944: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	108.7	111.2	94.6	75.0	119.7	89.8	142.3	86.1	94.8	78.3	99.4	81.8
Feb.	108.7	114.8	96.1	74.0	122.4	93.1	141.4	86.5	97.3	79.1	102.7	82.9
Mar.	108.9	116.9	97.6	72.2	121.5	93.8	152.8	88.4	95.1	79.3	100.4	84.5
Apr.	106.6	109.0	86.5	70.0	118.3	93.0	149.2	87.3	92.0	78.4	97.0	79.3
May	107.0	112.3	96.4	70.4	118.8	92.8	152.1	86.8	91.2	78.0	97.5	79.9
June	113.0	118.5	97.3	73.4	122.5	94.6	150.9	93.3	95.6	78.1	102.0	83.7
July	116.2	134.0	100.3	76.6	125.2	101.2	154.3	98.9	93.9	78.2	104.3	87.5
Aug.	117.3	135.2	100.7	74.6	127.3	103.2	154.5	97.2	92.9	85.6	101.5	86.8
Sept.	114.4	129.6	102.1	72.9	127.9	102.4	150.9	95.3	89.9	87.1	96.1	85.0
1944: Weekly Figures:												
Oct. 5	117.1	138.5	101.8	72.6	129.3	101.1	159.9	96.8	92.1	86.4	100.2	81.7
Oct. 12	116.7	137.0	102.4	72.9	129.1	103.0	156.2	97.3	89.0	86.7	100.9	86.6
Oct. 19	118.2	137.5	101.2	72.6	130.2	101.0	156.2	96.9	90.2	86.9	101.3	86.5
Oct. 26	115.7	131.3	98.6	72.6	129.0	98.7	154.3	96.2	88.7	86.6	98.9	85.6
Nov. 2	115.3	135.5	101.3	73.2	129.6	101.6	154.7	96.9	88.2	86.9	98.6	85.8
Nov. 9	117.0	136.6	102.2	74.0	130.2	101.3	164.8	97.0	90.9	86.3	101.0	86.8
Nov. 16	116.0	138.3	103.7	73.2	131.0	101.2	165.5	98.0	92.8	86.6	100.9	86.4

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Nov. 21	128.80	110.47	73.29	26.61
Nov. 20	128.64	110.00	73.22	26.48
Nov. 18	128.70	109.54	73.64	26.46
Nov. 17	128.78	109.65	73.59	26.40
Nov. 16	129.09	109.82	73.82	26.39
Nov. 15	128.91	110.18	73.97	26.60
Month ago	128.06	109.50	74.24	25.90
Year ago	115.69	95.27	68.01	27.00
High 1944	129.73	114.60	77.15	29.61
Low 1944	116.63	99.54	67.37	25.17

Montreal Stock Exchange Average

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Nov. 21	55.8	88.5	77.6	176.89	76.10
Nov. 20	55.8	88.4	77.5	176.68	76.24
Nov. 18	55.7	87.8	77.1	176.16	77.52
Nov. 17	55.7	87.9	77.2	173.14	77.49
Nov. 16	55.8	88.1	77.3	174.37	76.98
Nov. 15	55.8	87.8	77.1	173.85	77.05
Month ago	54.6	86.3	75.7	165.63	76.92
Year ago	52.6	71.7	65.3	102.26	70.89
High 1944	55.9	89.0	77.8	180.43	88.35
Low 1944	51.9	73.8	67.5	116.68	72.98

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Nov. 21, 1944

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1944 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 21
		Oats*			
.51½	.51½	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
1.12	1.04	Dec.	1.10½	1.04¼	1.06¼
1.13⅛	1.10	May	1.08⅝	1.05¼	1.06
1.05¼	1.01⅝	July	1.06¾	1.04⅛	1.04⅝

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

	For Week Nov. 21 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats*				
2 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
3 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
Barley*				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 C. W.	1.10	1.06¼	1.12⅜	1.08½
Rye				

*At ceiling prices.

American Cyanamid Co. has declared a special dividend of 75 cents per share on the new, $10 par, common stock, payable Dec. 28, 1944, to shareholders of record Dec. 1; ex-dividend Nov. 30. The regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared payable Jan. 2, 1945, to recordholders of Dec. 1; ex-dividend Nov. 30. This is an increase in rate from the 15-cent quarterly rate which had been maintained on the old class "A" and "B" shares since Dec. 31, 1935.

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

	Date Issued	—Sold To—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Oct.		....	Jan. 25 '45	65,000,000	99.90427	.384%
Canada Treasury Bills	Nov.		....	Feb. 9 '45	55,000,000	99.90523	.380%
Canada Deposit Certificate	Oct.	Chartered Banks	¾%	Apr. 24 '45	145,000,000	100	.....
Municipal—							
City of North Bay, Ont.	Oct.	Royal Bank	2½%	7 yr. rev.	135,000	...	.....
City of Winnipeg, Man.	Nov.	Bank of Montreal	1¾%	3 yr. note	1,800,000	100	.....
Bond Issues—							
Gatineau Power Company	Nov.	Bank of Montreal	3¾%	5 yr. note	6,000,000	...	.....
Fraser Companies Limited	Nov.	Privately	3½%	Jan. 1 '55	7,000,000	...	.....
Tip Top Tailors Limited	Nov.	R. A. Daly Co.	3¾%	1-15 yrs.	1,000,000	...	.....
Religious Hospitallers, of	Oct.	Harris, MacKeen	2½%	1945-49	125,400	...	.....
Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph	Oct.	Goss & Co.	3%	1950-54	111,000	...	.....
of the Diocese of London	Oct.		3½%	1955-59	Off. at 100		.....

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass	1.75	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Algoma Steel	2.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Aluminium	2.00	Dec. 5	Nov. 2
Do., pfd.	1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Am. Cyanide	†.75	Dec. 28	Dec. 1
Do.	†.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Do., pfd.	†.12½	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Am. Electric	.30	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Assoc. Tel. & Tel.	†1.32	Dec. 22	Nov. 22
Do., pfd.	†1.54	Dec. 22	Nov. 22
Andian Nat.	.50†	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Ang. Can. Tel.	.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Ang. Can. Tob. A	.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Aunor Gold	.05	Dec. 1	Nov. 8
Bk. Can. Nat.	.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Bk. of Montreal	.15	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Bk. of Toronto	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Barkers Bread	2.50	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Beaver Lumber	■.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Bath. P. & P.	.25	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Bruck Silk	.10	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Belding-Cort.	1.00	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Do. 7% pfd.	1.75	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Bright & Co.	1.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Building Prod.	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Can. Crushed Stone	.10	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Can. Dry	†.25	Dec. 7	Nov. 22
Can. Foundries A	.37½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do., B	1.50	Dec. 16	Dec. 1
Can. & D. Sugar	.20+■.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Can. Malting	.50+.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Can. Perm. Mtge.	2.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Vinegars	.15+.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Can. Wire & Cable A	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., B	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Can. Bakeries, pfd.	1.25	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Can. Brew. pf.	.85	Jan. 1	Nov. 15
Can. Celanese	.25&.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 12
Do., 7% pfd.	1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 12
Do., Rights	1.00	Mar. 15	Dec. 12
Can. Food Prod.	.62½	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Can. Ind. Alcohol	.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Can. Malartic	.02	Dec. 21	Nov. 10
Can. For. Inv.	.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Can. Intnl. Inv. Trust	1.00	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Can. Pacific Rly.	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Can. Oil Co.	.20	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Can. North. Pwr.	■.15	Jan. 25	Dec. 20
Do., pfd.	■1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Can. Shipbldg. & Eng. "A"	.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., B	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Candn. Tire, c.	†.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Cassidy's pfd.	■1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 2
Catelli Food	.25	Nov. 30	Nov. 22
Do., pfd.	.37	Nov. 30	Nov. 22
Celanese Corp.	†.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Do., 1st pfd.	†1.18½	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Do., 2nd pfd.	†1.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Central Patricia	.03	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Chartered Trust	1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Consumers Glass	.50	Nov. 30	Oct. 30
Corrugated Pap. Box	1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Cons. Div. Ltd. Secs.	.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Crow's Nest	■1.50	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
Consol. Bakeries	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Disher Steel	1.50	Dec. 23	Dec. 2
Dist. Corp.-Seagram	.55½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do. 5% pfd.	†1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Dom. & Ang. Inv.	1.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Dom. Bridge	.20	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Dom. Malting	.20	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Do.	.20	May 1	Mar. 31
Do.	.20	Aug. 1	June 30
Dom. Envelope, c.	.10	Dec. 1	Nov. 30
Do., pfd.	.87½	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Dom.-Scot. Invests.	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Dom. Stores	.15	Dec. 20	Nov. 24
Dom. Textile	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 4
Do., pfd.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Drum. St. Rtly.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
East. Steel	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Do., pfd.	.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Eng. Electric	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Falconbridge Nick.	.07½■	Dec. 21	Nov. 4
Fanny Farmer	†37½&†.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Federal Grain	2.00	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Ford Motor	.25	Dec. 16	Nov. 25
Gatineau Power	.20&.05	Dec. 30	Dec. 1
Do., 5% pfd.	1.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Do., 5½% pfd.	1.38	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Granby Cons. M. S.	.15■	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Grandview Mines	.01	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Great West Saddlery	.75	Dec. 26	Dec. 1
Goodyear Tire	■.63+2.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., pfd	■.62½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Hallnor Mines	.05	Dec. 1	Nov. 8
Hamilton Cotton	.22½	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Hinde & Dauch	.25	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Howey Gold	.01	Dec. 11	Oct. 31
Hudson Bay	1.00	Dec. 21	Nov. 21
Imperial Oil	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Imperial Tobacco	.10	Dec. 30	Nov. 14
Imperial Varnish	.15&.10	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do., pfd.	.37½	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Inv. Foundation	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Intn'l Nickel	†.40	Dec. 30	Nov. 15
Intn'l Pete	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Inter. Utilities	†1.00	Dec. 8	Nov. 29
Island Mount. M.	.03	Dec. 20	Nov. 17
Jamaica Public Ser.	.17	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Do., pfd.	1.75	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
John Inglis	.25	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Lake Shore Mines	.20	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Lake of Woods Mill.	.30	Dec. 1	Nov. 3
Do., pfd.	1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 3
Laura Secord	.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Levy Bros.	.40	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Little Long Lac	■.06	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Loblaw Groc. A	.25+.12½	Dec. 1	Nov. 7
Do., B	.25+.12½	Dec. 1	Nov. 7
Loblaw Groc.	†.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
London & West Tr.	1.00	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Louisiana Land & E.	†.10	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Macassa Mines	.04	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
MacKinnon Ltd.	1.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Madsen Red Lake	.04	Dec. 15	Nov. 27
Marcus Loew's Tht.	1.00	Dec. 30	Dec. 8
Do., 7% pfd.	1.75	Dec. 30	Dec. 8
MacLaren P. & P.	.25	Nov. 30	Nov. 11
MacLeod-Cock.	.05	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
McIntyre Porc. Ms.	.55½	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Mont. Loan & Mort.	.31¼	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Robt. Mitchell	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Nat. Biscuit	†1.75	Nov. 29	Nov. 14
Nat. Cottons	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Do., pfd.	1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Nat. Grocers	.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Negus Mines	■.02½	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Nipissing Mines	.05	Dec. 23	Nov. 27
Noranda Mines	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Nova S. Lt. & Pr.	1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Ogilvie Flour M.	.25	Jan. 2	Nov. 24
Ogilvie Flour M 6% p	1.75	Dec. 1	Oct. 27
Ont. Steel	.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Do., pfd.	1.75	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Ottawa L. H. & P.	.15	Jan. 1	Nov. 8
Do., 5% pfd.	1.25	Jan. 1	Nov. 8
Page-Hersey	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pamour Porc.	.05	Dec. 8	Nov. 11
Paramount Pict.	†.50	Dec. 29	Dec. 8
Pato Cons. Gold	.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 11
Paton Mfg.	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., 7% pfd.	1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Paymaster Cons. M.	.01	Jan. 9	Dec. 9
Placer Dev.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Power Corp.	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do., 6% pfd.	1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Preston East Dome	.05	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Provincial Bank	.12½	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Real Est. Loan	1.09	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Regent Knit, pf.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Reliance Grain, pfd.	1.62½+1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Remington Rand	†.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Do., pfd.	†1.12	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Rolland P. Co. 6% p.	1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Royal Bank	.15	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Royalite	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 11
Sherritt Gordon Mns	.02■	Dec. 21	Oct. 26
Siscoe Gold	.01½	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Shawinigan P. & P.	.22	Nov. 25	Oct. 25
Sheep Creek Gold	.03	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
South Can. Power	.20	Feb. 15	Jan. 19
Do., 6% pfd.	1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Stedman Bros.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., pfd.	.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Sterling Trust	2.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
St. Lawrence Corp.	.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
St. Lawrence P. M.	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Stuart Oil Co.	.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Sylvanite Gold	.03	Jan. 15	Nov. 6
Toronto Elevators	1.00	Dec. 7	Nov. 25
Do., 5¼% pfd.	.66	Dec. 7	Nov. 25
United Amulet	.50	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
United Fuel	.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Upper Can. Mine	.02½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Waite Amulet	.20	Dec. 11	Nov. 15
West Steel	1.00	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
J. Walker-Good. W.	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 10
Do., pfd.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 10
Wilsil Ltd.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Winnipeg Elect., p.	■2.50	Dec. 30	Nov. 15
Woods Mfg.	.50	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Wright-Hargreaves	.05	Jan. 2	Nov. 24

■ Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
† N. Y. funds. ▲ Arrears.
* Net after corporate income tax.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Catelli Food Products, Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NOTICE
No. 18

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven (37c) cents per share, being at the rate of 5% per annum, has been declared on the $15.00 par value Preferred Stock of the Company, payable November 30th, 1944, to shareholders on record at close of business November 22, 1944.

By order of the Board.
ROMEO DESJARDINS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Catelli Food Products, Limited

COMMON DIVIDEND NOTICE
No. 12

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five (25c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of the Company for the twelve month period ending November 30th, 1944, payable November 30th, 1944, to shareholders on record at close of business, November 22nd, 1944.

By order of the Board.
ROMEO DESJARDINS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable

Tuesday, the Second Day of January

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December 1944.

By order of the Board.
Walter F. Watkins,
Secretary.

TORONTO,
November 15th, 1944.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

New Method Laundry Co. Limited

Notice is hereby given that one quarter's dividend at the rate of 6½% Per Annum on the Preferred Shares of the Company, has been declared payable on Monday, December 18th, 1944, to shareholders on record at the close of business on Friday, December 1st, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
JOSEPH S. MORIN,
Secretary.

MADSEN RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)
67 Yonge Street, Toronto
DIVIDEND NO. 9

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 4 cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines Limited (No Personal Liability), payable in Canadian funds on December 18th, 1944, to shareholders of record November 27th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
M. MASTERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, November 17th, 1944.

MACASSA MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 38

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four (4c) cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of this company for the quarter ending December 31st, next, and will be payable in Canadian funds on December 15th to shareholders of record November 20th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
L. SOLIAGUE,
Secretary.
Toronto, November 14th, 1944.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 21

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, January 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
L. I. L.
Secretary.
Toronto, November 15th, 1944.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

West Malartic Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

If your shares are not registered in your own name kindly get in touch with your broker or the secretary of the company for the latest report which contains vital information of interest to you.

WEST MALARTIC MINES, LTD.
Chas. Steine, Secretary.
7000 Jeanne Mance St.,
Montreal, Que.

MacKinnon Structural Steel Co. Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a dividend of One and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) has been declared on the 5% Cumulative Sinking Fund Redeemable Preferred Stock of MacKinnon Structural Steel Co. Limited, payable December 15th, 1944 to shareholders of record November 30th, 1944.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. G. SCORER,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 17th, 1944.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)
INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 27

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Thursday, December 28th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, November 30th, 1944.

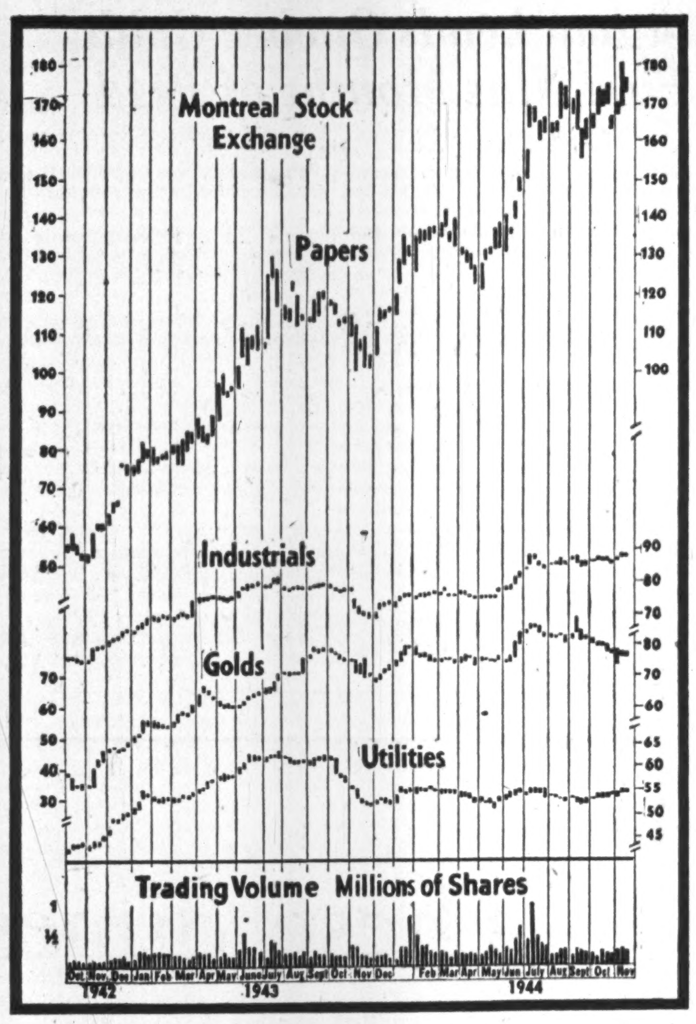
By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ontario,
November 20th, 1944.

NOTICE

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of December, 1944, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board.
ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.
Toronto, 23rd October, 1944.



Company Reports

Distillers-Seagrams

Outstanding features of the annual report of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams for the year ended July 31, 1944, are as follows:

An increase of almost $500,000 in consolidated net profit to $10,240,962 with earnings of $5.44 per common share, after preferred dividends, against $5.13 the previous year.

Realization of an additional $1,195,820 of refundable tax (68 cents a common share) against $270,000 the preceding year.

An increase of 17.4% in consolidated net sales of subsidiaries to $321,230,764, including sale of 102,600,000 proof gallons of alcohol for approximately $47 millions to the United States and Canadian Governments.

Holding of alcohol stocks within 3% of those a year previous through acquisition of Frankfort Distillers with its 20 million gallons of alcohol by two U. S. subsidiaries for approximately $43 millions.

While facilities were devoted to production of alcohol for war purposes during the period, Aug., 1944, was a beverage production month and permitted subsidiaries to partly offset inventory withdrawals.

A total of 18,241 $100 par preferred shares were purchased and cancelled during the year, reducing the issue to $4,925,300. A sum of $3,748,230 assigned to goodwill by two subsidiaries in the purchase of Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., has been written off against earned surplus.

CONS. INCOME & SURPLUS ACCOUNT†

Years End. July 31:	1944	1943
Net sales	$321,230,764	$273,569,232
Net income	28,968,384	31,735,045
Less: Deprec.*	295,189	264,107
Inc. & prof. tax▲	18,432,233	18,701,435
Conting. res.	......	3,000,000
Net profit	10,240,962	9,769,503
Less: Pf. divds.	694,541	779,953
Com. divds.	3,507,713	3,507,711
Appr. to retire 5% pref.	1,796,693	1,142,269
Appr. to w/o intangibles	3,748,230	......
Surp. for year	493,785	4,339,570
*Addit. deprec. incl. in costs	1,909,538	1,518,312
▲Incl. ref. E.P.T.	1,195,820	270,000
†U. S. currency.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. E.P.T.	$76.86	$64.49
Incl. ref. E.P.T.	85.83	66.27
Paid	5.00	5.00
Com.: Excl. E.P.T.	5.44	5.13
Incl. ref. E.P.T.	6.12	5.28
Paid (Can.)	2.22	2.22

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET†

As at July 31:	1944	1943
Cash & gov. bds.	$11,829,191	$9,526,175
Accts. rec.	28,603,107	16,439,433
Grain futures	......	62,481
Inventories	77,378,370	65,198,415
Total curr. asts.	117,810,668	91,226,504
Misc. assets▲	4,282,750	2,347,795
Fixed assets*	25,128,840	19,349,936
Total assets	147,222,258	112,924,235
Bank advances	29,000,000	......
Accts. & tax. pay.	37,064,591	29,843,060
Dividend payable	166,934	190,047
Total curr. liab.	66,231,525	30,033,107
Special loans	......	3,750,000
Reserves	5,480,000	5,320,000
Capital stock	32,749,604	34,573,704
Capital surplus	4,925,300	3,101,200
Earned surplus	37,835,829	36,146,224
*After depr. of	15,564,724	13,391,461
▲Incl. ref. E.P.T.	1,412,080	270,000
†U.S. funds.		
Working capital	51,579,143	61,193,397

HEADS CITY MANAGERS

J. R. French, international president of the International City Managers Association, is city manager of Verdun, Que.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Great West Saddlery Company Limited

6% Cumulative First Preference Stock ($50.00 Par Value)
6% Cumulative Second Preference Stock ($50.00 Par Value)

A dividend at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, being the accumulated dividend for the three months ending December 31st, 1944, on the First and Second Preference Stock, has been declared and authorized to be paid on December 26th, 1944, to all First and Second Preference Shareholders of record with the Transfer Agents of the Company at the close of business on December 1st, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
J. C. BROADFOOT,
Secretary.
Winnipeg, Man.,
November 17th, 1944.

VENTURES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 19

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 10 cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Ventures Limited, payable in Canadian funds, on December 28th, 1944, to shareholders of record December 7th, 1944.

Under present conditions, payment of this dividend is subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board.
H. WHITTINGHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
November 20th, 1944.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 68

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents ($.25) per share on all of the outstanding shares of the company payable on Dec. 16, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business Nov. 25, 1944.

G. G. KEW,
Secretary.
Windsor, Ont.
Nov. 13, 1944.

Four Shipyards Merged Under Wolvin

MONTREAL — Formation of a new company, the Canadian Shipbuilding & Engineering, Ltd., has been announced by Roy M. Wolvin. The new company will take over the four shipbuilding companies with which Mr. Wolvin and his associates have been closely identified during the war—the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co. at Port Arthur, Ont., Collingwood Shipyards, Ltd., at Collingwood, Ont., Midland Shipyards at Midland, Ont., and Kingston Shipbuilding Co. at Kingston, Ont.

Murphy Paint

A net profit of $152,354, exclusive of refundable tax, was realized by Murphy Paint Co. the year ended Aug. 31, 1944, an increase of $18,967 over the previous year.

After preferred dividends, $1.95 a share was earned on the common against $1.65 the previous year. Including refundable tax, earnings were $2.51 against $1.94.

Following sale of Thorp-Hambrock, a wholly-owned subsidiary, to Fred'k H. Levey Co. (Canada), part of cash proceeds were used to acquire a substantial holding in the latter, it is stated. In the opinion of directors, the Fred'k H. Levey Co. investment is likely to prove profitable.

Through acquisition of a substantial holding in Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., paint research facilities and formula of that company become available to Murphy Paint Co.

A further increase in sales was recorded last year.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Aug. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$533,391	$416,497
Less: Depreciation	22,037	40,110
Inc. tax res.▲	359,000	243,000
Net profit	152,354	133,387
Less: Pref. div.	18,453	19,740
Common div.	55,040	55,040
Surplus for year	78,861	58,607
▲Incl. refund. EPT	39,000	20,000
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. EPT	$46.59	$38.33
Incl. ref. EPT	58.52	44.08
Paid	5.50	5.50
Com.: Excl. EPT	1.95	1.65
Incl. ref. EPT	2.51	1.94
Paid	0.80	0.80

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Aug. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$232,916	$119,472
Accts. rec.	416,884	419,511
Inventories	484,123	456,938
Total curr. assets	1,133,923	995,921
Misc. assets▲	176,328	42,730
Fixed assets	295,862	319,654
Total assets	1,606,113	1,358,305
Accts. pay.	231,692	185,819
Taxes pay.	189,135	193,211
Total curr. liab.	420,827	379,030
Inventory res.	70,000	70,000
Capital stock	335,600	356,600
Capital surplus	123,000	52,000
Earned surplus▲	656,686	500,675
▲Incl. refund. EPT	65,000	26,000
*After deprec. of	297,082	352,773
Working capital	713,096	616,891

Consumers Glass

Consumers' Glass Co. reports for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1944, a slight increase in both operating profits and net profit available for dividends. Retained earnings, however, after all charges including refundable part of the excess profits tax, again fell short of full dividend requirements of $2 a share.

E. J. Brunning, president, states: "The productive facilities of the company were fully occupied throughout the year, resulting in an increase in production. Ample supplies of raw material are now available to provide for full scale production and while suitable labor is difficult to obtain, some slight improvement was observed during the latter part of the fiscal year. The company's plant and machinery have been maintained in good condition during the year."

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Aug. 31:	1944	1943
Oper. profit	$1,516,970	$1,466,426
Less: Exec. exp.	58,388	62,465
Net oper. profit	1,458,582	1,403,961
Add: Non-oper. inc.	38,693	44,445
Less: Deprec.	106,475	96,803
Inc. & E. P. taxes*	788,218	772,268
Net profit	602,582	579,335
Less: Dividends	639,140	639,140
Def. for year	36,558	59,805
*Inc. refund. EPT	77,368	77,900
Earnings per Share & Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. EPT	$1.89	$1.81
Incl. ref. EPT	2.13	2.06
Paid	2.00	2.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Aug. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & mkt. bonds	$1,756,585	$1,569,078
Accts. rec.	376,901	569,264
Inventories	585,567	517,282
Accr. rev.	7,765	9,236
Total curr. assets	2,726,818	2,664,860
Misc. assets*	200,002	120,166
Fixed assets	2,841,622	2,839,029
Total assets	5,768,442	5,624,055
Current liabilities	438,932	436,545
Relin. furnace res.	81,750	61,250
Deprec. reserve	2,222,898	2,222,302
Capital stock	1,044,326	1,044,326
Capital surplus	32,880	14,035
Earned surplus*	1,947,656	1,845,597
*Incl. refund. EPT	180,681	103,314
Working capital	2,287,886	2,228,315

John Inglis Co.

While an $86,000 drop in profits to $188,464 was experienced by John Inglis Co. the year ended Mar. 31, 1944, working capital showed an increase of over $500,000 to $1,282,155 being equivalent to $5.13 a share.

Earnings last year were 75 cents a share or 84 cents including refundable tax.

A sum of $750,000 reserved for contingencies at March 31, 1943, proved adequate to settle outstanding matters including full provision for adjustment of taxes, President J. E. Hahn reports.

Agreements with other organizations in Great Britain and the United States were further developed, and progress was made in establishing the production and marketing of these lines, it is stated.

The company reports considerable planning carried out for conversion from wartime operations to normal commercial business.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$1,649,470	$1,904,249
Less: Depreciation	1,170,322	942,324
Contingencies res.	......	250,000
Postwar exp. res.	75,000	......
Worthington royal.	......	271,380
Income taxes	215,684	355,799
▲Incl. refund. E.P.T.	20,735	14,265
Net profit & surplus	188,464	274,746
Earnings per Share & Dividend Record:		
Earned: Excl. E.P.T.	$0.75	$1.10
Incl. refund. E.P.T.	0.84	1.16
No dividends paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$ 3,469	$ 3,017
Tender deposits	8,217	8,217
Accounts rec.	1,544,261	620,421
Inventories	1,439,691	2,115,522
Total curr. assets	2,995,638	2,747,177
Misc. assets†	60,032	74,318
Investments, nom. val.	1	1
Fixed assets*	904,103	1,852,311
Total assets	3,959,774	4,673,807
Bank adv. & tender chqs.	373,518	468,946
Accounts etc. pay.	614,965	1,392,899
Income taxes	725,000	114,135
Total curr. liabs.	1,713,483	1,975,980
Postwar exp. res.	75,000	......
Contingency res.	......	750,000
Capital stock	1,500,000	1,500,000
Surplus	†671,291	447,827
*After deprec. of	3,692,266	2,362,401
†Incl. $35,000 refund E.P.T. in 1944; in 1943, auditors stated $14,265 refundable portion of E.P.T. not included in balance sheet.		
Working capital	1,282,155	771,197

MARKET COMMENT

Firm Tone

Firmness was evident on the Canadian stock markets during the past week but volume was lower. Selective buying carried a number of stocks to new 1944 highs but the averages were not changed substantially. The only index showing weakness was the Toronto base metal stocks' index which closed at 73.22 on Nov. 20 for a drop of 1.42 points in the week. Most market "experts" expect the market to maintain its firm tone.

* * *

Barron's (New York) The Trader: Stocks slid off last week much more easily and farther than they had advanced the week before. The opening session of the week brought the biggest decline in three weeks and it, in turn, was followed by heavier losses on Tuesday to the lowest figure since the fourth week in September. Thereafter prices held their own. At the week end the Dow-Jones industrial-share average was off 2.06 points to the 146.02 level. . . . After a two-day decline of roughly 2½ points in the industrial-share average, momentum of the downward movement abruptly ceased.

* * *

Barron's (New York) The Dow-Theorist: . . . The rail average again performed a little better than the industrials, which on the precedent of the past 20 months is encouraging. They held above the minor low of late October, while the industrials broke through fractionally.

For those who watch volume indications, the week's action was somewhat bearish, following rather bullish results the preceding week. It is evident that when the real move out of the recent range comes, it will be accompanied by turnover substantially exceeding that of recent months when trading has not reached two million shares on any day.

* * *

New Highs and Lows

During the week ending Nov. 20 there were 33 new highs recorded among the "general" stocks traded on the Canadian stock exchanges and only one new low, Canadian International Investment Trust common. In the mining group there were five new highs and one new low registered. Four oil stocks recorded new highs.

GENERAL
New Highs—1944

Abitibi 6% pref.	Imperial Varnish
Amalgamated Elec.	Inter. Paper pref.
Beatty Bros. "A"	Montreal Ref. & St.
Burns & Co. "A"	Montreal Telegraph
Canada Vinegars	Orange Crush
Consumers Glass	Penmans
Crescent Crea. pfd.	Quebec P. & P. pfd.
de Haviland pfd.	River. Silk Mills
Dom. Scot. Inv. pf.	Rolland Paper pref.
Dom. Square	Supertest Pete ord.
Easttrn Theatres	Do., com.
For. Power Secur.	Traders Fin. "B" Rights
Gatineau Pr. 5½% p.	Twin City
Gould Pumps	United Fuel pref.
Hillcrest Colliers	Wilsils
Harding Carpets	Windsor Hotel
Hunts "B"	

New Lows—1944
Con. Inter. Invest. Trust

MINING
New Highs—1944

Hedley Mascot	Sand River
Louvicourt	Trans. Resources
McLellan Gold	

New Lows—1944
Temiskaming

OILS
New Highs—1944

Anaconda	McDougall-Segur
Common. Pete	Pacific Pete

DIVIDEND NOTICES

St. Lawrence Corporation Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued and outstanding shares of Class "A" 4% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of the Company payable 15th January, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 23rd December, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
L. A. TUCKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
820 Sun Life Building,
Montreal, P.Q.
16th November, 1944.

St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Seventy-Five Cents (75c) per share has been declared on the issued and outstanding shares of Preferred Stock of the Company, payable 15th January, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 23rd December, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
L. A. TUCKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
820 Sun Life Building,
Montreal, P.Q.
16th November, 1944.

SHEEP CREEK GOLD MINES LIMITED

(Non-Personal Liability)
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 38

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1944.

Persons holding certificates not registered in their name, commonly known as "street" certificates, should have them registered in their name by the Company's transfer agents, Prudential Trust Company Limited, at their office, 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., or at their office, 217 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, on or before 31st December next.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES ANDERSON,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.,
November 15, 1944.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1944, payable 15th January, 1945, to shareholders of record 15th December, 1944.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 15th, 1944.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1944, payable 2nd January, 1945, to shareholders of record 4th December, 1944.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 15th, 1944.

Wellington Building Corporation Limited

(United Bond Company Limited Loan W-71)

To the Holders of $425,000.00 First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Wellington Building Corporation Limited

TAKE NOTICE that under and by virtue of an order made by the Supreme Court of Ontario payment in Canadian Funds of six months' interest to January 5th, 1939, together with interest thereon to December 1st, 1944, at the rate of six and one-half percentum per annum, will be made by the undersigned on and after December 1st, 1944, upon presentation of the Bonds for endorsement of interest thereon.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1944.

THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY LIMITED
Receiver and Manager
244 Bay Street Toronto

Disher Steel Construction Co., Limited

DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and 50/100 Dollars ($1.50) per share has been declared on account of arrears of dividends on the Class "A" Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the Company, payable December 23rd, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 2nd, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
DONALD H. ROWAN,
Secretary.
Toronto, November 16th, 1944.

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MONTREAL CURB MARKET
CANADIAN COMMODITY EXCHANGE INC.
347 BAY ST., TORONTO PHONE AD. 9041 SARNIA, ONTARIO

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of, and out of earnings for, the year 1944, was declared payable in Canadian funds, on December 1, 1944, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on November 1, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, October 10, 1944.

Central Patricia Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)
85 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Canada.

DIVIDEND NO. 34

A dividend of 3c per share has been declared by the Directors on the capital stock of the company, payable the 2nd day of January, 1945, to shareholders of record the 30th day of November, 1944.

Dated at Toronto this 16th day of November, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
ALAN COCKERAM,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DIVIDEND NOTICE

GLOBE OIL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One Cent (.01c) per share on the outstanding common shares of the Company has been declared for payment December 1st, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business, Nov. 15, 1944.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 17th day of November, A.D. 1944.
By Order of the Board,
J. W. LEHMAN,
Secretary.
307 LANCASTER BLDG.
CALGARY — ALBERTA

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 8

Negus Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

A dividend of two and one-half cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable December 20th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 1st, 1944, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

W. M. McINTYRE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
410 Royal Bank Bldg.,
Toronto, November 17, 1944.

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Abitibi Power and Paper

The proposed reorganization and its effect on the Bonds and Shares of the Company is described in our latest bulletin.

Copy on request.

Private wire to Montreal and New York

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TORONTO
Hamilton Brampton

Giant Plans Major Financing

To Raise $1.8 Millions For Mine Development Program

By far the largest item of gold mining finance since outbreak of war, a total of $1.8 millions is expected to be raised by Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines through an offering of rights at $5 a share. Objective is to provide a large part of the funds required to see the company through to production by fall, 1947, if progress of the war so permits.

To provide the shares for the offering of rights, a special general meeting of shareholders has been called for Dec. 7 at 10 a.m. in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, to authorize an increase in authorized capital from three to four million shares by the creation of a further million shares of $1 par value

The shareholders will also be asked to approve the plan of financing under which 300,000 of the newly created shares will be offered to shareholders of record Jan. 15, 1945 at $5 a share on the basis of one new share for each 10 shares held. Payment in full will be required by April 15. It is also provided that any shares not taken up may be sold within 30 days at not less than $5 a share.

Those shareholders exercising their rights, as outlined above will receive options, good until April 15, 1946, to purchase further shares on the basis of one further share at $5 for each 50 shares held on Jan. 15, or one further share for each five taken up as rights. A total of 60,000 shares are embraced in these options.

Under the proposed financing plan, certificates of rights will be assignable and it appears likely that rights will be traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Results "Extremely Important"

President Glyn R. Burge informs shareholders that extremely important results from the extensive diamond drilling at the Giant have caused the directors to study plans for large-scale development. Upwards of 30,000 ft. of diamond drilling has been completed together with much surface exploration since Frobisher Exploration Co. took over management of the operation. Buildings and equipment have been purchased ready for underground development as soon as this is permitted.

Operating plans as recommended by E. V. Neelands, the company's consulting engineer, and A. K. Muir, the company's general manager, embrace the sinking of two shafts, each to a depth of 600 ft., with appropriate levels. Estimated cost of this and underground work is $691,000. A further $100,000 is provided in estimates for underground diamond drilling while mine buildings and plant, mine equipment and camp buildings will require a further $348,000, it is stated.

$336,000 For Surface Drilling

No less than a total of over $336,000 is recommended for further surface drilling to be done during shaft sinking and exploratory operations. A sum of $89,000 is set aside for general expense.

To these estimated costs 15% is added as, allowance for supplies, reserves, etc. Mr. Burge states that while the total of approximately $1,800,000 may seem large, it is felt advisable to open up the mine in an extensive manner

Funds provided in estimates are expected to be sufficient to make the mine ready for production but do not include cost of stope preparations and putting in a mill. Plans for production facilities are to be formulated later in line with the ore position then established, Mr. Burge declares.

If rights on shares and options attaching thereto are fully exercised and the small balance of 6,895 shares remaining under option to Frobisher Exploration Co. is exercised, the company will have outstanding 3,360,000 shares, leaving 640,000 shares in the treasury for further corporate purposes.

All the $20,000 of accounts payable outstanding at June 1, are stated to have been paid with only current monthly accounts reported now standing.

Operating staff have been appointed as follows—A. Kenneth Muir, general manager; Dr. A. S. Dadson, consulting geologist; E. V. Neelands, consulting engineer; C. R. Harrison, mine accountant.

Sherritt Finds Gold Showings

Plans Production From Josephine Iron Mine Next Season

Two new discoveries of gold, four and eight miles west of Sherridon, Man., are reported by Sherritt Gordon Mines in its report for the three months ended Sept. 30. Both discoveries are in low swampy ground and drilling is planned to determine their character.

General Manager E. L. Brown reports that a decision was made to place the Josephine iron mine in production without any further delay. It is planned to have the mine ready for production by the start of the 1945 ore shipping season. Construction work has been started and is making good progress, he reports.

A gold discovery was made on the company's Herb Lake claims but 4,000 ft. of diamond drilling returned disappointing results.

Realized profit for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1944, was only $21,323, before write-offs, due to restricted production caused by the labor shortage, compared with $310,563 the preceding three months.

A total of 153,980 tons of ore were milled compared with 170,391 tons the preceding quarter, net returns from copper sales amounting to $652,710 against $972,507. June quarter production figures had represented a considerable decline from the preceding quarter.

Copper production was 4,808,338 lb. for the quarter against 5,730,343 lb. the preceding quarter while 5,782,565 lb. of zinc were turned out against 6,034,834 lb. the previous quarter. Gold and silver production were also off somewhat.

Due to the shortage of mill feed, the mill was only operated five days a week. The shortage of mill feed is attributed entirely to the increasing shortage of underground labor All underground development work had to be discontinued in an effort to maintain even the current low rate of production, it is stated.

Sigma Leads Quebec Golds First Nine Months of 1944

Of 19 gold mines in production in Quebec the first nine months of 1944, Sigma Mines (Quebec) recorded the largest output, its bullion production of $1.7 million representing more than 10% of the gold production of all Quebec gold mines during the period.

Other gold mines with output of more than a million during the nine months were Lamaque, Siscoe, Belleterre, East Malartic, and Malartic Gold Fields.

Turn Out $15.3 Millions

Output of gold mines for the period was $15,296,590 with an additional $6,623,809 recovered by base metal mines bringing the total Quebec gold yield for the nine months to $21,920,399.

Production by individual mines for the period is as follows:

Gold Mines:	Tons Milled	oz. av. recov.	Value
Beattie	117,600	11,868	$456,918
Belleterre	81,810	29,372	1,130,822
Can. Malartic..	250,873	25,201	970,239
East Malartic..	214,936	28,869	1,111,457
Francoeur	48,345	7,635	293,948
Lamaque	157,363	40,900	1,574,650
McWatters	18,016	2,771	106.84
Malartic G. F..	155,427	27,140	1,044,890
Mic Mac Mines	131,875	15,885	611,573
O'Brien	40,900	19,325	744,012
Perron	79,489	19,589	754,176
Powell Rouyn .	160,868	18,896	727,496
Senator Rouyn.	68,867	9,766	375,991
Sigma	229,480	44,364	1,708,014
Siscoe	245,040	29,972	1,153,922
Sladen	158,594	15,266	587,741
Stadacona	103,660	17,626	678,601
Sullivan	107,470	24,371	938,283
West Malartic .	64,224	8,498	327,173
Total	3,434,837	397,314	$15,296,590
Base metal mines:			
Golden Manitou	251,005	7,421	285,709
Noranda	1,340,597	151,791	5,843,954
Normetal	139,655	2,631	101,293
Waite Amulet.	461,223	9,123	351,235
Other mines ..	......	1,081	41,618
Total	......	172,047	$ 6,623,809
Grand total .	......	569,361	$21,920,399

Starlight Mines is reported to have completed over 1,100 ft. of drilling on its Louvicourt property with core from hole No. 2 showing sections of mineralized diorite and quartz stringers. Plans call for wedging of No. 2 hole at 250 ft. in order to save going through heavy overburden.

OIL PRODUCTION

New Jumping Pound Test Shallower Than Thought

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—The Alberta foothills west of Calgary are the centre of attention of the oil industry this week. Shell Oil of Canada's second wildcat in the Jumping Pound area, most advanced of a string of wildcats seeking oil production in deeply buried Madison limestone in the foothills belt, is expected to reach its objective formation at any time.

Important fact to the industry—which has always found the complicated and fault-ridden foothills belt an area which usually throws the best of estimates on subsurface structure away out of line—is the Shell's venture logs better than had been hoped for.

* * *

Well Down Over 9,000 ft.

The well, Shell No. 4-24-J, confirmed the Dalhousie sand marker last week at 9,315 ft., followed by the top of the Kootenay at 9,331 ft. Drilling was proceeding at last report at 9,468 ft., with the Brown sand marker expected to be confirmed at any time.

This well, located on the basis of Seismic survey work correlated with surface and well-log geological study, is logging—so far at least—shallower than originally anticipated. Original Madison lime estimate was 10,000 ft. Barring faulting, the Madison can now be reached between 9,600 and 9,700 ft., 5,580 to 5,680 ft. below sea level. Shell's initial Jumping Pound venture, located on a different structure with site 5½ miles south and two miles west of the current test, reached the lime at 11,588 ft., 7,263 ft. below sea level, and found water in the Madison.

* * *

Princess No. 8 Producing

California - Standard's Princess-CPR No. 8, it has been announced, resumed production on Nov. 7, and has been operating fairly steadily since. Operation is still on an experimental basis, with the well currently being produced through a small-diameter bottom hole choke. Through the current choke (1/8 in.), the well is flowing about 185 bbls. per day. It is planned to experiment further with bottom chokes with 9/64 in., 10/64 in. and 11/64 in. orifices, to establish the most efficient means of producing the well at rates from 200 to 225 bbls. per day.

* * *

Valley Oils No. 2 latest of the Wartime Oils—backed central west flank wells to go on steady production, has been assigned as production quota of 130 bbls. per day, operator of the well, announced. The quota, effective Nov. 15, authorizes production of 130 bbls. daily average, or 3,900 bbls. per 30 days. Maximum that may be produced in any single 24-hr. period is set at 175 bbls. The well, located in L.S.D. 3 36-19-3w5, completed drilling at 6,905 ft., 240 ft. in the Madison lime. Contractor, Union Drilling Co., carried 9-in. hole into the lime, setting 7-in. casing to the top of the lime after completion. Acid applied totalled only 500 gallons, the well responding with a flush rate of just over 200 bbls. per day. Gas-oil ratio is about 3,400 cu. ft. per bbl., and formation pressure is about 1,100 lb.

* * *

Last of the string of Wartime Oils-backed wells to complete drilling in Turner Valley, the Calmont No. 2A well, was cleaned out with aid of booster gas last week, giving a yield of four barrels hourly with input gas after being cleared. Last week end the well was being readied for initial light wash treatment of acid. The well is located in L.S.D. 16 35-19-3w5.

We will be pleased to furnish information on any of our industrial or mining stocks.

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WEST MALARTIC MINES LIMITED

Latest information on this young gold producer available on request.

W. McKenzie & Company

312 Temple Bldg. (Bay & Richmond), Toronto, Can.

MINING CASTINGS

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The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues three summary publications, the well-known Canada Year Book, the Official Handbook, and the Monthly Review of Business Statistics. Many publications on particular phases of our national life are also issued, and much unpublished information may be obtained on request.

The Canada Year Book, 1943-44, just off the press, summarizes the chief Dominion, Provincial and other reports and publications, and correlates the data in the most effective form. Your nearest public library has a copy, or you may purchase it direct from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

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The Monthly Review of Business Statistics, primarily designed for business men, presents the chief barometric indices that will be found useful in following current trends, as well as a selection of valuable monthly or weekly statistics.

Write to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, for information desired.

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Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P., Minister

TC 457

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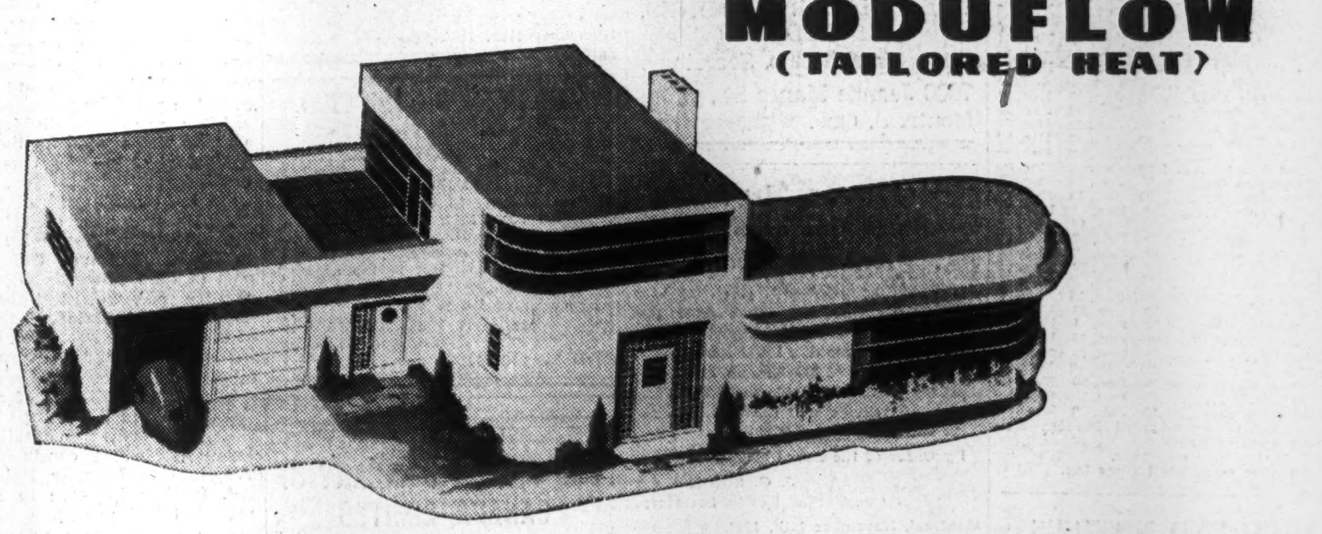

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P-N-25

Rules Can Aid Mine Speculator

TSE Listing Requirements Assist Sorting Wheat From Chaff

By GORDON M. GRANT

With many people feverishly buying speculative mining stocks on everything from a prospectus, rumor of news, or "tip" from the elevator man, it is interesting to review what an organization like the Management Committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange appears to consider is desirable in a mining stock before acceptable for listing.

The TSE, of course, cannot be regarded as infallible when it comes to selecting only good issues for listing, but undoubtedly printed TSE listing requirements and "rules of thumb" provide clues on what to avoid in buying speculative mining stocks.

For those interested in the record, a table of TSE 1944 listings is provided below which shows that almost any Toronto Stock Exchange listing could have been purchased profitably on the first day called for trading:

Issue:	Date listed	Price: Day listed	Price: High since	Price: Recent date
McMarmac Red Lake	Mar. 14	$ 0.46	$ 0.55	$ 0.16
Giant Yellowknife	Mar. 27	1.99	10.75	8.00
Labrador M. & E.	April 11	1.80	3.50	2.35
Aumaque	April 12	0.30	1.04	0.90
Area Mines	May 3	0.21	0.34½	0.22
Conwest Exploration Co.	May 10	1.15	2.84	1.10
Rouyn Merger	May 10	0.35	0.52	0.44
Harricana	June 1	0.35	0.47	0.27½
Thompson Lundmark	June 23	0.70	0.79	0.49
Wasa Lake Gold Mines	June 29	0.68	1.17	1.16
Frobisher Exploration	July 13	7.50	8.20	5.25
Aubelle	July 18	0.40	0.71½	0.48
Belleterre	July 25	8.50	10.75	10.50
East Sullivan	Aug. 1	0.47	0.63	0.51
West Malartic	Aug. 2	0.97	2.00	1.34
O'Leary Malartic	Aug. 8	0.29	0.31	0.21
Purdy Mica	Aug. 16	0.33	0.44	0.35
Mosher	Sept. 15	0.23	0.33	0.21
Heath	Sept. 29	0.58	0.64	0.59
Louvicourt G. Fields	Sept. 29	0.68	1.02	0.93
Northland	Sept. 29	0.14	0.17	0.13½

To start out with the Toronto Stock Exchange won't accept just any stock for listing. The Management Committee apparently feels that only the better issues are entitled to the privilege of stock exchange listing, issues where it appears that the public is likely to secure a good run for its money.

Must Have $25,000 Cash

No stock will be accepted for TSE listing unless there is $25,000 cash working capital in the treasury for carrying on operations. It is felt that this is the smallest amount of working capital a company can afford to start out with if it wishes to give its property a thorough test. While many unlisted stocks are well financed, thousands of mining companies never raise $25,000 in their history; people purchasing their shares perhaps start out "behind the eight ball."

Watch "Spread" Closely

In considering whether a stock shall be listed or not, it is no secret that the relation of the current market price to option prices receives serious TSE consideration. If the financing agreement calls for an underwriting at 5c. a share and options on a scale say from 7½ to 50c. a share, and a market is being quoted at say 35c., it is quite possible that the Toronto Stock Exchange would decide the issue should not be listed—at least not at 35c. a share — unless some development had taken place at the property justifying such a price.

More than one case is known where option prices have been revised upward to make a "deal" more acceptable to the exchange.

Require $5,000 Underwriting

The Toronto Stock Exchange is not interested in option agreements where there is no firm underwriting embraced. In fact, unless a firm underwriting of $5,000 is embraced in a new financing proposal it will not secure the sanction of the exchange, it is understood.

Thus mining companies financed solely by options—where there is no firm commitment to put up cash—are of no interest to the Exchange. If the backers are not sufficiently interested in a stock to put some of their own money, the TSE is apparently not interested in permitting its shares to be sold to the public through the medium of the Exchange.

Report Must Be Favorable

Before an issue is accepted for registration, consideration is given to the report of the mining engineer which must be sufficiently voluminous to give the prospective purchaser of the stock reading a listing statement an opportunity to make up his mind whether the stock is worth purchasing or not. Naturally the report must be logical and reach a definite recommendation that further work is warranted.

Perhaps as important as anything is a usual requirement that some results must be secured on the property before a stock will be listed. Applications for a number of issues appear to have been deferred or refused because no work had been done on the property—or because new work did not show anything significant in the way of results.

For listing purposes the report of any recognized engineer is accepted although it appears the Management Committee takes superlatives with a grain of salt. A report will be accepted from any engineer who has a degree and is a member of the various engineering associations and is entitled to practice. It is felt it is not the function of the Exchange to determine who makes a reliable report.

Avoid Bankruptcy Danger

One definite rule with the Exchange is that a stock will not be listed where anyone could put a company in bankruptcy. Even if a mining company had a 10-year mortgage against it, chances are an issue will not be listed if there appears to be even a remote possibility the mortgage might later place the company in bankruptcy. Sometimes, however, interesting arrangements are made to prevent indebtedness from barring listing. One company with substantial current indebtedness was able to arrange listing by completing agreements which meant that the debt need only be paid out of the net profits from production or from proceeds of sale of treasury shares after a certain stipulated sum had been placed in the company's treasury.

300,000 Shares With Public

Beyond considering the corporate setup of a mining company desiring listing (at a cost of $500 for a three million share company), the Exchange has other requirements which experience have shown desirable. It is required, for instance, that a minimum of 10% of a company's authorized shares be in hands of public; this means a minimum of 300,000 shares for a three million share company no matter what the outstanding capital. And the public is defined as excluding the promoters, officers and directors of the company and their agents or trustees.

This requirement of 10% of the authorized capital in the hands of the public serves as a safeguard against fictitious markets.

To secure listing, a mining company's vendor stock (shares issued for claims—usually a third of all shares) must be placed in pool at the discretion of the Exchange. Shareholders must number 100 and a substantial number of them reside in Canada.

Supplementary Requirements

Among other requirements are:

1. Audited financial statements.
2. Trust company transfer agents.
3. An up-to-date copy of the list of shareholders.

Not one in a hundred may know that the Toronto Stock Exchange insists on a bank note company share certificate printed on an engraved background, safeguarding the public against issue of forged certificates.

Exchange experience has shown that these practices pursued, while they cannot guarantee success, are beneficial in securing satisfactory listings from the standpoint of the Exchange.

Some of the requirements of the Toronto Stock Exchange may possibly appear rather exacting but cases are not lacking to prove that the policies followed have often prevented monetary disaster for individuals.

Mining Concentrates

Aubelle Mines advises that surface exploration has uncovered a vein in the northeast part of its property with initial sampling showing values of $57.75 across 3.5 ft. This structure is either a faulted segment of No. 1 vein or a new vein, it is reported. Completion of No. 31 hole, with an intersection of $6.54 across 2 ft., extends the drilled length of No. 1 vein to 900 ft. Further drilling is being done laterally and to depth to more fully explore the ore picture. No. 32 hole is being drilled to cut structure below the intersection in hole No. 31.

• • •

Aumaque Gold Mines reports that drill hole No. 59 returned two sections of ore assaying $10.39 across 10.9 ft. and $3.59 across 11.2 ft. These intersections occur in the main ore zone and the former would appear to be on line with the ore body already indicated to the west, it is stated. No. 60 hole is drilling 100 ft. to the east.

• • •

East Sullivan Mines has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that Nov. 12 installment, comprising an underwriting of 125,000 shares under May 25, 1944, agreement with Federal Trading & Agency, has been taken up. Balance of the agreement comprises an option on one million shares with the next installment due by Jan. 12, 1945. Issued capital is 1,500,007 shares.

• • •

Hugh Malartic Mines, controlled by Vincent Mining Corp., reports that drill hole No. 10 has yielded $10.04 across a core width of 5 ft. and also disclosed the presence of a new major fault zone running east and west across the property on to the Citralam Malartic property to the east. Hole No. 13 has been put down about 430 ft. west of No. 10, representing the deepening of an old hole which previous owners carried to a depth of 100 ft.

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Lavalie Mines, in cross sectioning formation in the southern part of its Quebec property, is reported to have cut 25 ft. of shearing in hole No. 20 with assays ranging up to $1.92 gold per ton. No. 21 is testing the same structure 100 ft. to the west. Hole No. 15, exploring the same structure to the south, has been completed and with several mineralized quartz stringers and one mineralized quartz vein cut.

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Leitch Gold Mines reports net profit of $26,782, equal to 0.93 cents per share the three months ended Sept. 30, 1944, compared with $43,898, equal to 1.5 cents per share in the quarter ended June 30, 1944, and $57,099, equal to 2 cents per share in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1943. Production during the latest 1944 quarter was $126,302, with operating and administrative expenses $71,418, leaving operating profit of $54,884.

• • •

Louvicourt Goldfield has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that balance of Oct. 31 installment, comprising an option on 125,000 shares under May, 20, 1944, agreement with Federal Trading & Agency has been taken up. Balance of the agreement comprises an option on 1,399,995 shares,. with the next installment due Jan. 3, 1945. Issued capital is 1,600,005 shares.

• • •

Nortyne Gold Mines advises that two drills are testing two carbonate outcrops about two miles apart on its Abijévis claims in Quebec. Both drills have cut through approximately 800 ft. of sheared talc schist. Additional surface work is being completed to assist in spotting drill holes.

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Pickle Crow Gold Mines has declared a dividend of 5 cents per share payable Dec. 30, 1944, to shareholders of record Nov. 30.

• • •

Parent Lake Mines reports that diamond drilling has started on its Wigwam Island property in Delandore twp., Que. Surface grab samples are reported to have returned gold values from two parallel quartz veins, some 50 ft. apart.

Regina Yellowknife Gold Mines is reported to have cut a 10-ft. quartz vein in its latest drill hole at 100-ft. vertical depth on its Johnston Lake property. The hole was put down under the vein which averaged 5 ft. width on surface. Winter camps have been built.

• • •

Smelter Gold Mines is acquiring another property in the Yellowknife area and plans conducting exploration in that district, it is reported. The company still retains a large acreage in the God's Lake gold area, has holdings adjacent to the Errington property in the Rowan Lake district and also owns 500,000 shares of Oracle Yellowknife Mines.

• • •

Waite Amulet Mines has declared a dividend of 20 cents per share payable Dec. 11, 1944, to shareholders of record Nov. 15. This brings total disbursements this year to 80 cents per share against 70 cents in 1943.

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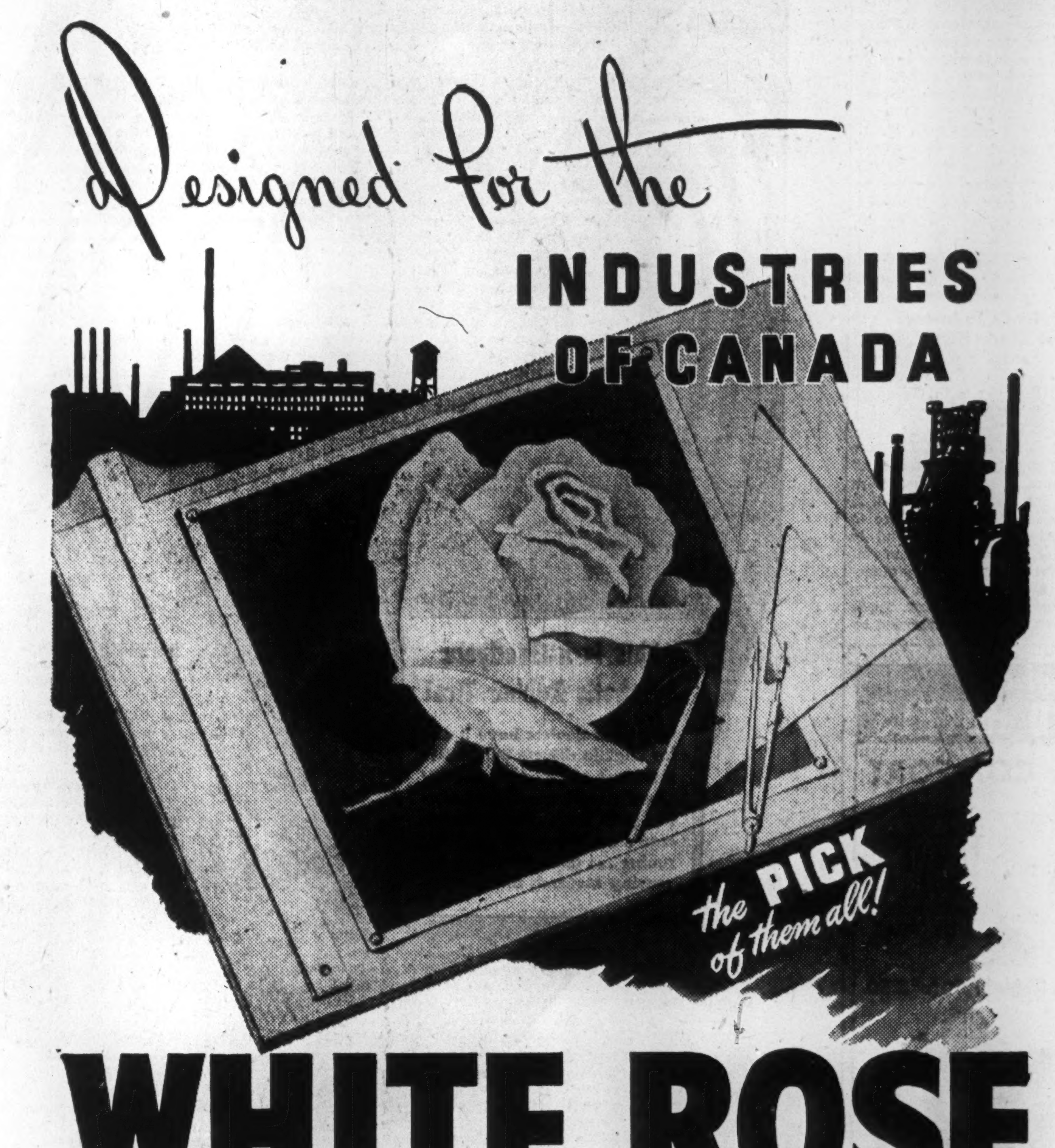

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LONDON CALLING — BY ADELPHI

Beveridge Seen Liberal Party Chief In Coming Sharp Tussle For Power

BY CABLE

LONDON—The emergence of Sir William Beveridge as a politician and the sudden hostility of the Socialists toward him, make up what has been the most interesting of recent political events in Britain.

The entry of Beveridge to Parliament could not have been more dramatic or better timed. He came just as the House was to debate the social security proposals of the Government which were in fact based upon his famous report. Wisely he did not wait to play himself in but made his maiden speech a few days after he had taken his seat. The custom in Parliament is, of course, that a man making his first speech is never heckled or interrupted. So Sir William went through the ordeal with ease, developing his arguments in sequence and making a fine impression.

But that was only for his first speech.

Last week the House debated workmen's compensation clauses and this time Beveridge was given rather a rough handling by the Socialists. The House was puzzled by this antagonism. It had been accepted that the word "Beveridge" was engraven on every Socialist's heart; yet here they were murmuring, muttering and interrupting. For years Sir William has lectured to classes at Oxford in an atmosphere of awed reverence. He did not know how to handle the Parliamentary interruptions. They definitely put him off his stride and left him puzzled, though finally he pulled himself together and ended well.

Sir William's Next Book Ruffles the Socialists

Next day we saw the reason for the Socialists' outbursts — Beveridge's monumental book "Full Employment in a Free Society" was published and the Socialists had learned of its contents. They had worshipped and acclaimed him and he had dared in his book to say it would be necessary to socialize the demand for goods but that production and distribution of such goods should be left to private enterprise. It is the heaviest blow which the Socialists have had to endure.

On the other hand the Liberals are cock-a-hoop. At last they see a leader who has magnetism, ability, prestige. Like the Bourbons and Hapsburgs, the Liberals are always dreaming of a restoration. In my opinion the days of Sir Archibald Sinclair as their leader are numbered. They will pin their faith to Beveridge.

Admittedly the Tories are also doing a bit of murmuring. They welcome Beveridge as an advocate of free enterprise but they are not so enthusiastic about a Liberal revival.

If, as is rumored, General Montgomery joins the Liberal party once the war with Germany is over, there may be despite all forecasts a great Liberal boom. Some Tories are saying Churchill should have foreseen this and made both Montgomery and Beveridge Peers, where they could have been of use to the nation without being a danger to the Tories in command. However, these are mere observations by individual Conservatives and in no way equal to the organized chagrin of the Labor party.

• • •

Dalton Offends Industry As Boss of Trade Board

Despite Churchill's plea for continuation of the coalition government until the war with Germany is over, there is a growing campaign against Hugh Dalton, Socialist president of the Board of Trade. The new right wing weekly, "The Recorder," in its current issue comes out with a demand for Dalton's dismissal. It says he is using his high office to throttle private enterprise and to prepare for nationalization of industry. Certainly British manufacturers do not know which way to turn in regard to the report. Trade Tory M.P.s are being bombarded by industrialists and the demand for Dalton's resignation is more likely to grow stronger than it is to subside. The Socialists, of course, would never submit to his dismissal and would undoubtedly, if it took place, withdraw from the Government.

• • •

I had a long talk with Lord Templewood, formerly Sir Samuel Hoare. He is going to Spain to make his farewells as ambassador and will then return to this country. He does not intend to disappear from the political stage. If he carries out his present intentions he will speak quite often in the House of Lords which has now become a great sounding board. Never in its history have there been so many able men in the Upper Chamber as now.

Templewood is also planning to write his political memoirs. They should be extremely interesting. Outside of Churchill, no other man in our public life has had so many or varied political offices. It was a malignant fate which linked his name to the traitor Laval. It was probably that association which decided him to accept a peerage and leave the Commons. I hope that if he writes his memoirs he will begin with Spain. He has a fantastic and fascinating story to tell.

• • •

Great Moment in Paris Is Largely Lost on BBC

A politician met the editors of a London newspaper last night at dinner.

"I can give you a scoop," he said. "Churchill is going to visit England."

It is perhaps an old joke but in these dull November days we have to take what humor turns up.

Churchill's visit to Paris has been a tremendous success. The lovely city on the Seine makes a perfect setting for great events and the people of Paris have not had very much chance of expressing their emotions during the last four years.

The BBC utterly failed to exploit the occasion. Here was a chance not only for a vivid eye-witness description but also to let us hear the cheers of the French people. However, the BBC slumbers secure in the fact that it is a monopoly. I am not sure how long that situation will last once the war is over. The general feeling is that the BBC should continue to exist but that there should also be a limited commercial radio to keep it up to pitch.

One of the most impressive moments in the Paris visit was when Churchill and DeGaulle, overcome by the dramatic intensity of the event, turned and grasped each other's hands. It is no secret that their relations were not always on this basis. There were times in the past when they exchanged words which were candid, forceful and anything but harmonious. However, magnanimity and understanding have come after the storm and stress.

It is a tribute to both men that it is so. When one looks back upon the long years of war and remember how our bombers were forced to destroy French factories and French lives and our fleet to bombard their navy and how in Britain there was a feeling that France had let us down, it is a hopeful augury for the future of the world that the two peoples can forget the past and France be acclaimed as a great and necessary nation of equal standing with the conquering Allies.

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Momentous News Coming Intuitive Britons Feel

The Hitler mystery is another subject which fascinates us at the present time. Is he dead? Is he sick? Is he in a madhouse? Is he a prisoner? One man's answer is as good as another's.

As usual Stockholm, that great rumor factory, will supply any answer you want. It is pointed out that after the bomb attempt on his life, Hitler did speak by radio to Germany commanding everybody to take orders only from the Nazi leaders. But, since the Nazis think things out well in advance, could this not have been a gramophone recording, perhaps one of several records prepared by them for an eventuality?

The feeling in Britain is that something dynamic and unforeseen will happen in Germany within the next three or four weeks. The English have a gift of intuition so perhaps they will be proved right.

DIRECTOR

E. G. Burton, elected a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been general manager since 1937 of the Robert Simpson Co. He is also WPTB Administrator of Retail Trade.

Factories, Hospitals, Houses Dominate Building Picture

New construction projects undertaken across Canada during the past ten months had a recorded value of $260.3 millions. This is 53% or $90.3 millions above the $169.9 millions of the first ten months last year. The figures, compiled by MacLean Building Reports, represent contracts awarded for all types of building and construction.

For October the value of new awards was $25.9 millions, 35% or $6.7 millions above Oct., 1943, and only 2% or $600,000 below the previous month, indicating stronger than ordinary resistance to seasonal decline.

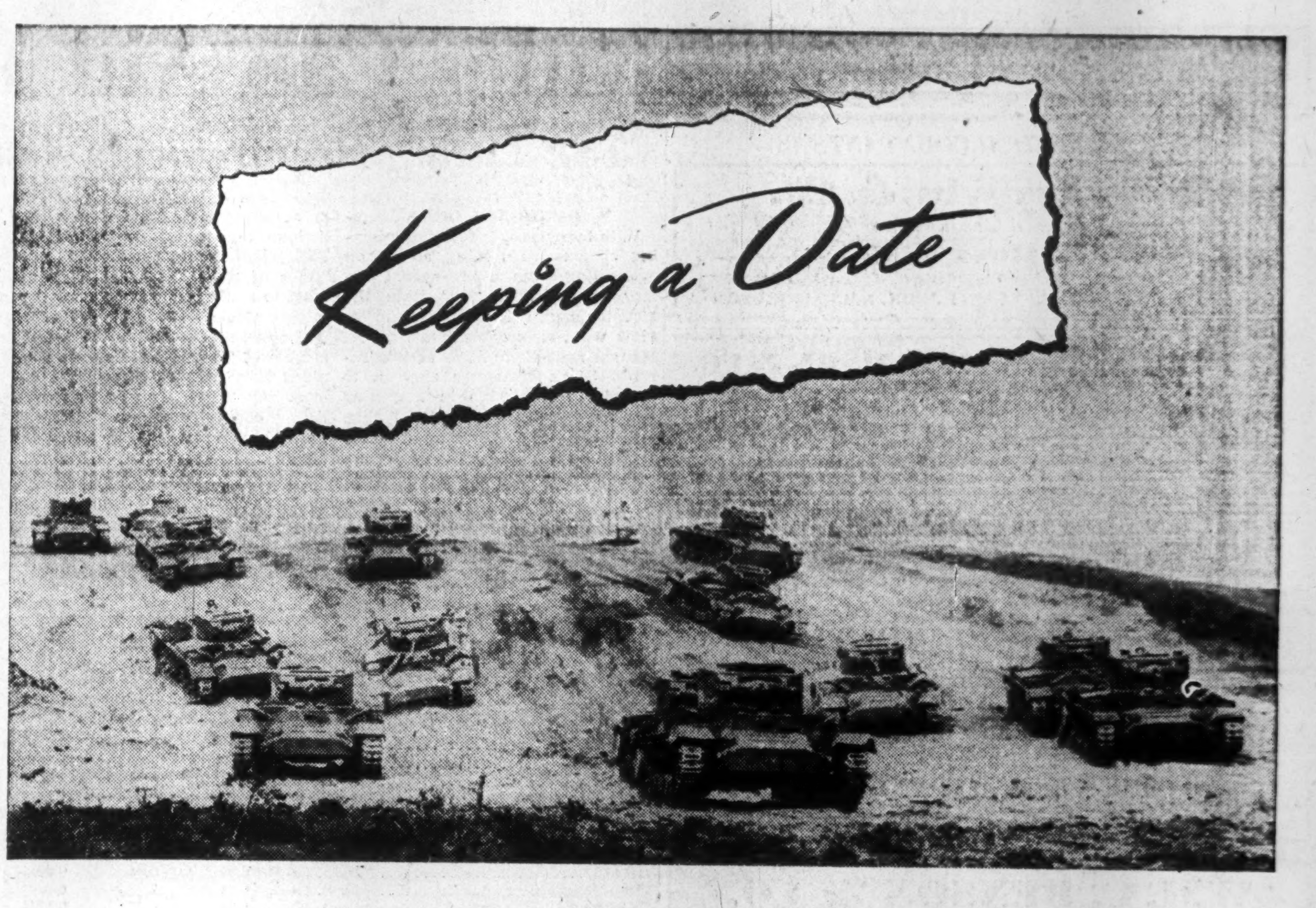
Residential building in the ten months to Oct. 31 totalled $118.4 millions, 71% or $49.4 millions over the 1943 equivalent; the October total was $9.4 millions, up 21% or $1.6 millions over Oct., 1943.

But the biggest gains of the waning year were being chalked up by the institutional and industrial categories; as hospital building, chiefly on veterans' account, and factory building responded to upgrading on the priority list. Chief sufferer was the tail end of the Dominion Government's war building program with losses reflected in a 61% slump in "public building" for the first ten months as compared with the equivalent 1943 period.

Here are the figures for 10 months and for latest month, compared with the year and month before:

New Construction Contracts
($ millions—MacLean Building Reports)

	1944 10 mos.	1943 10 mos.	—Change— $		%	Oct. 1944	Change from Oct., 1943 $		%	Change from Sept., 1944 $		%
TOTAL (all categories)	260.3	169.9	90.3	+	53	25.9	6.7	+	35	0.6	+	2
Residential	118.4	69.0	49.4	+	71	9.4	1.6	+	21	0.1	—	1
Industrial	51.3	28.2	23.1	+	81	8.0	5.6	+	233	4.4	+	122
Commercial	22.9	15.0	7.9	+	52	2.4	0.2	+	9	0.2	—	8
Institutional	26.7	8.7	18.0	+	208	3.6	2.3	+	177	1.2	—	25
Public bldgs.	11.0	28.2	17.2	—	61	0.6	1.6	—	73	1.7	—	74
Engineering wks. .	30.0	20.8	9.2	+	44	1.9	1.4	—	42	0.6	—	25



. . . . . WITH 16 TON "KILLERS"

When Canadian Pacific needed a subcontractor with enough equipment to help build the killer tank, the Valentine, it turned to The Waterloo Manufacturing Co. Limited.

Waterloo's 94-year-old reputation as an experienced metal-worker was already known. But could we machine the armour-plate which protects the 16-ton Valentine and deliver within the specified time?

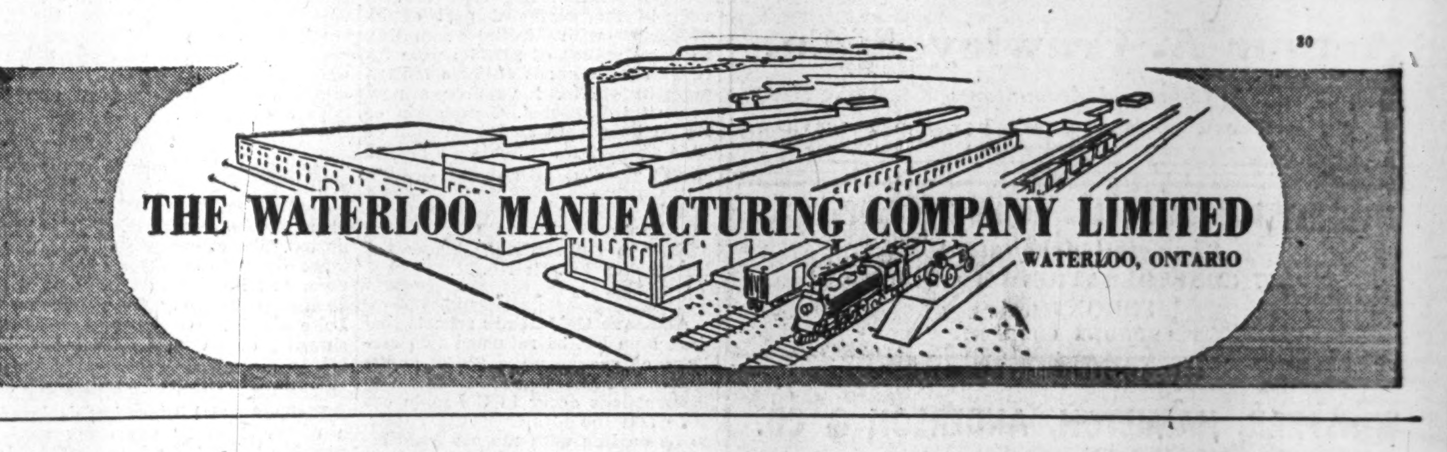
We could and we did — but it took lots of equipment and skilled workers to do it!

That's one reason why Waterloo today is busy building materials of war exclusively. Because the facilities at Waterloo are adequate not only to do a good job — *but to do it on time!* Another is Waterloo's reputation for sound engineering, expert workmanship and progressive methods, made possible by the willing co-operation of its hundreds of employees to whom precision manufacturing is an industrial tradition.

When peace has been won, these same facilities and highly-trained employees will again be available to help you build the new equipment that the Paper, Mining, Mill, Automotive, Marine, Chemical and Agricultural Industries of Canada will need.

Note to Executives Busy with Post-War Plans

Call on Waterloo's 94 years' experience in metal-working, wood-working or assembling if that's what you can use in your post-war operations. We'll be glad of the opportunity of working with you.



This is a Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Tire!

Goodyear dealers have it . . . for eligible drivers only. It is the result of Goodyear's forty years' experience in tire-building plus Goodyear's specialized knowledge of synthetic rubber . . . gained through unceasing research and testing.

IT'S WHAT YOU DON'T SEE THAT COUNTS!

It's the knowledge, skill and experience which go into the building that make a tire great

● All tires, except for tread, look alike. But wise buyers never judge value on superficial appearance alone. They want mileage . . . performance . . . safety. That's why Goodyear is the popular choice in tires.

Goodyear believes, and rightly so, that it isn't so much the materials used, but how those materials are used, that make a tire great.

For example: all tires contain rubber, cotton, steel and other essential ingredients. But Goodyear tires contain *the most important ingredients of all* . . . the experience, engineering skill, craftsmanship, and research that for more than 28 years have made Goodyears the first choice of tire-wise motorists.

Into and under the tread of every Goodyear tire go the factors that provide the wide margin of superiority in Goodyears . . . the factors that make Goodyears first in mileage . . . first in trouble-free performance . . first in safety.

Let the experience of the majority be your guide. If you are eligible for new tires use your permit wisely . . . for value-proved Goodyears.

TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF GOODYEAR RESEARCH

Rubberized Life Rafts, developed by Goodyear, save the lives of aircrews when planes are forced down at sea. These rafts inflate in seconds with chemical gas released by a rip cord.

Bullet-puncture-sealing fuel tanks for warplanes are another product of Goodyear research. When a bullet pierces the tank the puncture is automatically sealed, to eliminate the hazard of fire and loss of fuel.

LifeGuards, another Goodyear exclusive development, replace ordinary inner tubes, provide positive blow-out protection. If a blow-out occurs, the LifeGuard carries the load, allows the driver to steer to a safe, sure stop.

Dektred is a new Goodyear "war paint" that provides a flame-proof, non-skid, weather-resistant floor and deck covering for ships, trucks and aeroplanes. It has many potential civilian uses where safe footing is required.

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THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Patronize
FORD HOTELS
for COMFORT and THRIFT!

FORD HOTEL MONTREAL

RATES: Single $1.50 to $2.50 NO HIGHER

FORD HOTEL TORONTO

and in OTTAWA ➔ The LORD ELGIN

RATES Single $2.50 to $3.50 NO HIGHER